

ARMY



NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

VOLUME XI.—NUMBER 31.
WHOLE NUMBER 551.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1874.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

1823.

BENT & BUSH

1874.

MANUFACTURERS
AND
IMPORTERS

WHOLESALE
AND
RETAILERS

HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND EVERY REQUISITE FOR HEAD WEAR AND TRIMMINGS OF EVERY
POSSIBLE DESCRIPTION FOR THE

**UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY,
REVENUE MARINE, AND MARINE CORPS,**

CONSISTING IN PART OF

SWORDS,	HELMETS,	CHAPEAUX,	LISLE THREAD,
SHOULDER-KNOTS,	DRESS CAPS,	GAUNTLETS,	CASTOR, BERLIN,
AIGUILLETES,	FORAGE CAPS,	CAMPAIGN HATS,	AND COTTON GLOVES.

BUTTONS,	POMPONS,	FINE EMBROIDERIES,
FRINGES,	FEATHERS,	RICH LACES,
BRAIDS,	CORDS,	SWORD BELTS,
PLUMES,	LACES,	EPAULETTES.

SHOULDER-STRAPS,	CAP-CORDS,	TASSELS,	BOXING-GLOVES,
SPANGLES,	SWORD-KNOTS,	LETTERS,	UNDERWEAR,
SPURS,	LEGGINS,	LOOPS,	HOSIERY,

FACING CLOTH OF BLUE, GREEN, YELLOW, SCARLET, CRIMSON, BLACK, WHITE, AND BUFF.

OUR ARMY REGULATION FORAGE CAPS ARE MADE FROM WULFING'S GERMAN BROADCLOTH, WHICH IS CELEBRATED FOR ITS PECULIAR AND PLEASING SHADE. FINE WOOL, UNVARYING RETENTION OF COLOR, AND STANDARD WEIGHT. THE VIZORS ARE CAREFULLY SELECTED FROM STOCK MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR OUR USE. THE INSIDE BAND IS OF MOULDED LEATHER, WHICH A LIBERAL COATING OF SHELLAC PREVENTS SHRINKING OR WARPING FROM SHAPE. TOP OF LEATHER JAPANNED ON BOTH SIDES. WE CONFIDENTLY PRESENT IT AS THE BEST ARTICLE THAT LONG EXPERIENCE AND CARE IN CONSTRUCTION CAN PRODUCE. OUR NAVY CAPS ARE EQUALLY WELL MADE, AND OUR PRICES ARE AS LOW AS MANY DEALERS QUOTE FOR MUCH INFERIOR GOODS.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICE-LIST OF ALL
OUR GOODS.

273 AND 275 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON. MASS.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XL—NUMBER 31.
WHOLE NUMBER 551.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1874.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office, 39 Park Row.
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE ARMY.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

G. O. No. 18, WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1874.

Publishes instructions, in which are consolidated the existing regulations and orders relative to the allowance of fuel, for the information and guidance of the Army, and will supersede General Orders No. 108, A. G. O., November 10, 1873.

G. O. No. 19, WASHINGTON, March 3, 1874.

Publishes acts of Congress: An act authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the State authorities of Rhode Island a certain gun. Approved, February 19, 1874. An act to authorize the Secretary of War to ascertain the amount of expense incurred by the territorial authorities of Dakota for arms, equipments, military stores, supplies, and all other expenses of the volunteer forces of the Indian war of 1862. Approved, February 20, 1874.

G. O. No. 20, WASHINGTON, March 4, 1874.

Relative to the proceeds of sales of Government property, the following remarks from the Second Comptroller's endorsement of the 14th ultimo, and the instructions herein given are published for the information and guidance of officers of the Army:

"In my opinion it was not the intent of the law to consider the furnishing of stores or public property from one Bureau or Department of the Government to another as a sale, the proceeds of which should be covered into the Treasury. The money-value received can therefore be used to replace such stores."

So much of General Orders No. 81, series of 1872, from this Department, as conflicts with the foregoing opinion is hereby revoked.

Hereafter, in any case where the proceeds of a sale, such as is above noted, are repaid into the Treasury, they will be reported for cover-in to the credit of the appropriation from which the stores were originally purchased.

G. O. No. 21, WASHINGTON, March 6, 1874.

Paragraphs 3 and 4 of General Orders No. 10, February 11, 1874, from this office, are hereby revoked.

G. O. No. 22, WASHINGTON, March 9, 1874.

1. The following order has been received from the President of the United States:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,)
WASHINGTON, March 9, 1874.

It is with deep regret that the president announces to the people of the United States the death of Millard Fillmore, one of his honored predecessors, who died at Buffalo, N. Y., last evening.

The long-continued and useful public service and eminent purity of character of the deceased ex-President will be remembered beyond the days of mourning in which a nation will be thrown by the event which is thus announced.

As a mark of respect to his memory, it is ordered that the Executive Mansion and the several Departments at Washington be draped in mourning until the close of the day on which the funeral shall take place, and that all business be suspended on the day of the funeral.

It is further ordered that the War and Navy Departments cause suitable military and naval honors to be paid on the occasion to the memory of the eminent citizen whose life is now closed.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

II. In compliance with the President's instructions, the troops will be paraded at 10 o'clock A. M. on the day after the receipt of this order at each military post, when the order will be read to them, and the labors of that day will thereafter cease.

The national flag will be displayed at half-staff.

At dawn of day thirteen guns will be fired; and afterwards, at intervals of thirty minutes, between the rising and setting sun, a single gun; and at the close of the day a national salute of thirty-seven guns.

The officers of the Army will wear crape on the left arm and on their swords, and the colors of the several regiments will be put in mourning for the period of thirty days.

CIRCULAR, WASHINGTON, March 9, 1874.

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, March 7, 1874.

Captain Thomas B. Hunt, A. Q. M.—Cashiered February 26, 1874.

Surgeon Josiah Simpson—Died March 3, 1874, at Baltimore, Md.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 6, 1874.

With deep regret the Surgeon-General announces to the Corps the death of Brevet-Colonel Josiah Simpson,

surgeon, U. S. Army, which occurred at Baltimore, Md., March 3, 1874. Mentioned in most flattering terms by General Zachary Taylor in his report of the battle of Okeechobee in December, 1837, and by Generals Scott and Worth in Mexico, Surgeon Simpson, during nearly forty years service, retained his early reputation as an efficient and accomplished officer and exemplary man, leaving to the Medical Corps, the advancement of whose best interests he made his rule of action, the example of an unswerving life.

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General, U. S. A.

The death above announced, marks the close of a life that was distinguished for quiet, unostentatious and conscientious devotion to duty. Surgeon Simpson was the youngest son of the Hon. John N. Simpson, and was born at New Brunswick, N. J., on the 27th day of February, 1815. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1833, and pursued his medical studies at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating from that institution in 1836. He was appointed assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, from Pennsylvania, July 11, 1837. As surgeon of the Sixth Infantry, he served through the Florida war, and was present at the battle of Okeechobee. After the close of the war, he shared the fortunes of his regiment while it was stationed in garrison successively at Forts Gibson, Wayne, Scott, and Trowson. In 1846 he accompanied the regiment by way of San Antonio and Saltillo to Vera Cruz, and thence on to the City of Mexico. He served through the bloody engagement of Cerro Gordo, Churubusco, and Chapultepec, and witnessed the triumphant entry into the city. Upon the return of the Army from Mexico, he was for some years attending surgeon, with headquarters in New York, and afterward was appointed post surgeon at Bodloe's Island. In 1855 he was appointed medical director of the Department of the Pacific, and served in that department until 1858, when he was transferred to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. In 1862 he received the appointment of medical director of the Middle Department, with headquarters in Baltimore. From October 1866 to April 1867, he served as medical director of the Department of the Tennessee and Cumberland, with headquarters at Louisville. In 1867 he was again transferred to Baltimore, with the appointment of attending surgeon and medical officer at Fort McHenry. For the last two years of his life, on account of failing health, his duties were restricted to those of "attending surgeon" alone, and up to within a short time of his death, though enfeebled and suffering, he attended faithfully to the routine work of his station. Surgeon Simpson was made lieutenant-colonel by brevet, and afterward colonel in the U. S. Army, for meritorious service during the war. His life was a model of uprightness, sobriety, generosity, and honor. He was connected with the Westminster Presbyterian Congregation of Baltimore, was a regular attendant upon its services, and a liberal supporter of every good cause. He served his country and his generation well, and sought no honor for himself other than to do his duty.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS.

Issued from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, for the week ending March 9, 1874.

Tuesday, March 3.

Second Lieutenant Charles H. Lester, Twenty-fourth Infantry, is relieved from duty at Newport Barracks, Ky., and will proceed without delay to join his proper station in the Department of Texas.

So much of S. O. No. 2, par. 13, January 5, 1874, from this office, as directs that Private Harry H. Clifton, Company G, Second Infantry, be restored to duty without trial and transferred to Company I, Sixteenth Infantry, is revoked.

Wednesday, March 4.

The Board on Cavalry equipments, etc., appointed by par. 7, S. O. No. 238, November 29, 1873, from this office, and now in session at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., is authorized to adjourn to Watervliet Arsenal, New York.

The Board of Survey appointed by par. 19, S. O. No. 26, February 7, 1874, from this office, to meet at the Philadelphia depot of the Quartermaster's Department, will reassemble at that place on the 9th day of March, 1874, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to fix the responsibility, if possible, for the deficiency found by the Board at its previous session in a quantity of great-coats received by Captain John F. Rodgers, Military Storekeeper, from First Lieutenant Sebree Smith, Sixth Cavalry.

The Board will make inquiry to ascertain when, where, and by whom the original packages, in which the deficiency occurred, were made up.

Thursday, March 5.

Discharged.—Hospital Steward John P. James, U. S. Army; Commissary Sergeant Denis Leonard, U. S. Army.

Friday, March 6.

On the recommendation of the Quartermaster-General, the following changes of stations and duties will be made:

First Lieutenant James H. Lord, Regimental Quartermaster Second Artillery, will temporarily relieve Captain V. Van Antwerp, Military Storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department, of his duties at Baltimore.

The Commanding General, Military Division of the Atlantic will detail an officer to relieve Captain George H. Weeks, Assistant Quartermaster, of his duties at

Buffalo, New York, and will order Captain Weeks to take station in Baltimore, and to relieve Lieutenant Lord of the temporary duty assigned him in this order.

Discharged.—Hospital Steward Barnard D. Fabyan, U. S. Army; Superintendent William L. Smith, National Cemetery at San Antonio.

[No Special Orders were issued from the Adjutant-General's Office, on Saturday, March 7, 1874].

Monday, March 9.

Discharged.—Hospital Steward James N. Convey.

Hospital Steward John Humphreys, U. S. Army, is ordered to report in person to the commanding officer Willet's Point, N. Y. H., for assignment to duty.

The following officers are added to the detail for the Special Court of Inquiry convened in this city by Special Orders No. 35, February 16, 1874, from this office, to investigate the charges against Brigadier-General Howard, and will report accordingly without delay: Colonels George W. Gatty, Third Artillery; Nelson A. Miles, Fifth Infantry.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL ORDERS.

G. C.-M. O. No. 11, Washington, February 9, 1874.—

Before a General Court-martial which convened at Fort Richardson, Texas, January 5, 1874, and of which Colonel William H. Wood, Eleventh Infantry, is president, First Lieutenant David B. Taylor, Eleventh Infantry, was arraigned and tried, and found guilty of "Conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, in violation of the 99th Article of War." "Violation of the 9th Article of War." "Violation of the 27th Article of War." "Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." Sentence "To be dismissed the service." The specifications alleged various acts of impropriety and insubordination, while in a state of intoxication. In conformity with the 65th of the Rules and Articles of War, the proceedings of the General Court-martial in the foregoing case of First Lieutenant David B. Taylor, Eleventh Infantry, have been forwarded to the Secretary of War for the action of the President of the United States, and the proceedings, findings, and sentence are approved. All the members of the court recommend the accused to mercy in view of the excellent character heretofore borne by him, which recommendation is concurred in by Brigadier-General Augur, commanding the department. The conduct of the accused, as shown in the testimony, appears to have been very disgraceful as well as grossly insubordinate; yet it appears also that this was a marked exception to his habitual conduct during a long service. The President is pleased to mitigate the punishment imposed by the sentence to a "suspension from rank and command and a forfeiture of all pay except seventy-five dollars per month for the period of twelve months, during which time Lieutenant Taylor will be confined to the limits of the post at which he was last on duty, or such other post as the department commander may designate."

G. C.-M. O. No. 12, Washington, February 16, 1874.—

Before a General Court-martial which convened at Omaha Barracks, Neb., December 31, 1873, and of which Colonel F. F. Flint, Fourth Infantry, is president, Second Lieutenant Hayden DeLany, Ninth Infantry, was arraigned and tried, and found guilty of "Conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman," and sentenced "to be dismissed the United States service." The specifications alleged various acts of impropriety, while in a state of intoxication. The department commander in transmitting the record remarks: "I recommend a commutation of the sentence to suspension from rank and pay for a certain time, because it is proven that the conduct of which this officer has been found guilty is an exceptional instance; that it has, as far as rested with him, been atoned for by an earnest apology; because he shows the record of a gallant soldier in the field, and it is believed he can be a gentleman in future." The President is pleased to mitigate the punishment imposed by the sentence to a "suspension from rank and command, and forfeiture of all pay except seventy-five dollars a month for the period of six months; during which time Lieutenant DeLany will be confined to the limits of the post at which he was last on duty, or of such other post as the department commander may designate."

G. C.-M. O. No. 13, Washington, February 16, 1874.—

Remits the unexecuted portion of the sentence of the General Court-martial in the case of Thomas Ramsay, General Service, U. S. Army.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Brigadier-General A. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers.

The following is a Memorandum of Orders, Circulars, and instructions, relating to the Corps of Engineers, issued or received during the month of February, 1874, and not already published in S. O., W. J. D., A.-G. O.:

First Lieutenant Marshall—S. O. No. 11, H. Q. C. of E., February 5, 1874. Temporarily detailed to make such measurements, and ascertain such facts concerning the Washington Monument, as may be required by Select Committee of thirteen, House of Representatives.

Major Wilson—S. O. No. 18, H. Q. C. of E., February 14, 1874. Granted leave of absence for ten days.

Lieutenant-Colonel Duane—S. O. No. 19, H. Q. C. of E., February 17, 1874. Directed to proceed to Portsmouth, N. H., and transfer to Lieutenant-Colonel

Blunt, property and money in his hands, pertaining to fortifications in Portsmouth harbor.
 Letters A. G. O., announcing promotions of Colonel Tower, Lieutenant-Colonel Gillmore, Major Smith, Captain Gregory, First Lieutenant F. V. Greene.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Hdq'r's Chicago, Ill.
 DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Brig.-General Alfred H. Terry: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

Payment of Troops.—Major Rodney Smith, paymaster U. S. Army, was directed to make payments to February 28, of the troops stationed at Fort Snelling and Ripley, Minn., and Fort Abercrombie, D. T., and Major G. W. Candee, paymaster U. S. Army, the troops stationed at Fort Randall and Lower Brule Agency, D. T.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.

Medical Department.—Surgeon W. O. Taylor, U. S. Army, March 2 was ordered from Fort Riley, Kas., to Fort Union, N. M., relieving A. A. Surgeon C. M. Clark, U. S. Army, who upon being relieved was directed to report in person, at department headquarters, for annulment of contract.

Assistant Surgeon P. J. A. Cleary, U. S. Army, March 5 was ordered to Camp Supply, I. T., relieving Assistant Surgeon W. H. Gardner, U. S. Army, who, upon being relieved, was ordered to Fort Union, N. M., for duty.

Sixth Cavalry.—Second Lieutenant J. S. Payne March 6 was relieved from duty as judge-advocate of the G. C.-M. convened at Fort Wallace, Kas., by S. O., from department headquarters, and First Lieutenant H. F. Winchester was detailed in his stead.

Fifteenth Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, March 8 was granted First Lieutenant J. P. Willard.

Fifth Infantry.—Colonel N. A. Miles March 8 was relieved from duty as member of the board of officers appointed by S. O. No. 30, c. s., from department headquarters, and Captain D. H. Brotherton was detailed in his stead.

Eighth Cavalry.—Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply to the Adjutant-General of the Army, through headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, for an extension of two months, March 8 was granted First Lieutenant A. G. Hennisee, to take effect as soon after 1st proximo as his services can be spared.

Quartermaster Department.—Major J. J. Dana, Q. M. U. S. Army, March 4 was ordered to relieve Major J. G. Chandler, Q. M. U. S. Army, of his duties as depot quartermaster at Fort Leavenworth, who, upon being relieved was ordered to report to the commanding general Department of Arizona.

Third Infantry.—Major H. L. Chipman March 4 was ordered from Fort Riley, Kas., to Camp Supply, I. T., to assume temporary command of the latter post, relieving Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Brooke. Leave of absence for thirty days at the same time was granted Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Brooke, to take effect upon his being relieved by Major Chipman.

The use of Troops in Civil Affairs.—For the information and guidance of all officers serving in this department, the following instructions are given to cover all cases where the military forces may be required to act in matters in any manner affecting citizens of the United States or the civil authorities: 1st. Troops cannot be required to act in enforcing the laws of any of the States or Territories in this department, except when so ordered by the authority of the President of the United States. 2d. Commanding officers will furnish such military force as may be necessary to execute any process of the U. S. courts when such aid is asked in writing by the U. S. Marshal, but when so furnished, they shall act under the Marshal's orders as a posse and only for the performance of the specific duty set forth in such application, which application should contain the statement that the Marshal is unable with the civil machinery at his command to execute such process. 3d. Applications for troops to use in civil affairs, made by governors of States and Territories in this department, do not justify nor protect against consequences any military officer who complies with them, nor the troops which act, unless such applications be approved, and the necessary authority for such action be given, by the President; and all officers in this department are prohibited from acting on such applications except by direct orders from these or superior headquarters.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord: Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.

Medical Department.—A. A. Surgeon Henry A. Page, U. S. Army, February 21 was directed to report, in person, for temporary duty, to the commanding officer of Omaha Barracks. A. A. Surgeon R. M. Reynolds, U. S. Army, at the same time was ordered to Camp Douglas, U. T., for temporary duty.

Pay Department.—Major T. H. Stanton, paymaster, U. S. Army, February 21 was ordered to Denver, C. T., on public business, and on completion thereof, will return to his station at Cheyenne.

Quartermaster's Department.—Captain E. D. Baker, A. Q. M., U. S. Army, February 27 was ordered to Ogden and Salt Lake City to relieve Captain G. A. Hull, M. S. K., Quartermaster's Department, in the duties of depot quartermaster at those points, who, upon being relieved was directed to report by letter to department headquarters, retaining station at Salt Lake City until further orders.

Payment of Troops.—Major Simon Smith, paymaster, February 26 was directed to pay the troops at Omaha

Barracks. Major T. H. Stanton, paymaster, the troops at Fort D. A. Russell, Cheyenne Depot, Sidney Barracks, North Platte, Forts McPherson, Laramie, Fetterman, and at the Agencies in Wyoming Territory. Major I. O. Dewey, paymaster, the troops at Camp Douglas, Beaver, Camps Stambaugh and Brown, Forts Bridger, Fred, Steele, and Sanders.

Corps of Engineers.—Leave of absence for ten days, from March 7 was granted Captain William A. Jones, Corps of Engineers.

Thirteenth Infantry.—Captain N. W. Osborne February 24 was relieved from duty with his company, and ordered to return to Fort Steele, there to await further orders.

First Lieutenant Gustavus M. Bascom, at Fort Fred Steele was directed March 2 to join Company B.

Fourteenth Infantry.—Colonel J. E. Smith, commanding District of the Black Hills, and expedition into Sioux country, February 24 was S. G. O. authorized to make such temporary transfers and assignments of officers, on duty in his district, as he may deem necessary to the success of his expedition.

Twelfth Infantry.—First Lieutenant Hugh G. Brown, A. D. C., February 20 was directed to accompany the commanding general to Cheyenne, W. T.

Ninth Infantry.—Company C (Munson's), was ordered on the 8th instant, to Grand Island, and thence to march to the North Loup country, for the protection of the settlers in that vicinity. The company was supplied with two hundred rounds of ammunition per man, and thirty days rations, and took with it its camp and garrison equipage.

The Denver Daily Times of February 27 says: "Major-General E. O. C. Ord, Major H. G. Brown, aide-de-camp on Ord's staff, and Major T. H. Stanton, paymaster at Cheyenne, arrived this morning on the Denver Pacific and are stopping at the American General Ord, in company with General Sheridan, came to Wyoming Territory some time since to investigate the Indian troubles, and have determined upon a vigorous campaign against the redskins. Troops are now being massed at Fort Laramie and will shortly move forward. In the meantime the General has taken a trip to our city for pleasure, and for the purpose of investigation relative to the removal of the headquarters of the Department of the Platte, to Denver from Omaha. A deputation of the city government and citizens called upon the General this afternoon at 2 o'clock and extended courtesies of the city. The General's party will probably return to-morrow."

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Brigadier-Gen. C. C. Augur: Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.

Fort Sill.—A correspondent writes under date of March 2: This post shows great activity just now. The companies of the Tenth Cavalry here—B, C, and M are preparing to move out for their summer's work in protecting the northern frontier of Texas from the Indian incursions. Company H of the same regiment is now at Camp Augur on the Red river, and Company K has marched to relieve it. Within the past few months the Tenth Cavalry has been refilled, remounted, rearmed. The new arms are the Springfield carbine and the Colt's breech-loading revolver. The latter, though it has not the automatic ejector, has one that is sure and not liable to get out of order. As many as thirty Comanches and Kiowas have been killed the past winter in the various fights in Texas, and they are all from this reservation. Colonel Baell in his fight at Double Mountain killed ten Comanches. This is the point to which Colonel Davidson sent Captain Lee's detachment last October.

San Antonio.—Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply for an extension of thirty days, February 21 was granted Chaplain Jeremiah Porter, U. S. Army.

Tenth Cavalry.—Leave of absence for thirty days February 21 was granted Captain A. S. B. Keyes.

Fort McKavett.—Hospital Steward Edward Jones, U. S. Army, February 21 was relieved from duty at Fort McKavett, Texas, and ordered to Fort Duncan, Texas.

Subsistence Department.—To enable him to comply with par. 11, S. O. No. 36, c. s., W. D., A.-G. O., Captain Thomas C. Sullivan, C. S., February 24 was relieved from duty in this department, and Captain J. W. French, Twenty-fifth Infantry, temporarily assigned to perform the duties of the chief commissary of subsistence.

Fourth Cavalry.—Par. 3, S. O. No. 29, c. s., from department headquarters, February 24 was amended so as to direct the commanding officer Fort Clark, Texas, to send Company G, to Kerrville, Texas, to relieve Company L, which company, upon being relieved was ordered to be recalled to Fort Clark.

Fort Duncan.—A General Court-martial convened at Fort Duncan, Texas, February 26. Detail for the court: Major Alfred E. Latimer, Fourth Cavalry; Captains Charles N. W. Cunningham, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Peter M. Boehm, Fourth Cavalry; First Lieutenant Alfred C. Markley, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Samuel K. Thompson, Twenty-fifth Infantry. Second Lieutenant Otho W. Budd Fourth Cavalry, judge-advocate.

Twenty-fourth Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply for an extension of six months, February 17 was granted First Lieutenant B. M. Custer.

Tenth Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply for an extension until March 31, 1874, February 17 was granted First Lieutenant A. W. Hoffman.

A General Court-martial convened at Fort McKavett, Texas, February 23. The following officers of the Tenth Infantry were detailed for the court: Lieuten-

ant-Colonel A. McD. McCook; Captains Nathaniel Prime, Robert P. Wilson, Francis E. Lacey; First Lieutenants Charles E. Jewett, John Drum; Second Lieutenant Walter T. Duggan. First Lieutenant Edwin O. Gibson, adjutant, judge-advocate.

Ringgold Barracks.—A General Court-martial convened at Ringgold Barracks, Texas, February 27. Detail for the court: Major James F. Wade, Ninth Cavalry; Captains Andrew Sheridan, Twentieth Infantry; Charles D. Beyer, Ninth Cavalry; Frederick M. Crandal, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Oscar Hagen, and First Lieutenant William H. Hugo, Ninth Cavalry. First Lieutenant Edward Donovan, Twenty-fourth Infantry, judge-advocate.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Louisville, Ky.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Louisville, Kentucky.

Fort Macon.—A General Court-martial was appointed to convene at Fort Macon, N. C., February 24. First Lieutenant J. H. Counsellman, adjutant, First Artillery, judge-advocate, and the following officers of the Second Artillery were detailed for the court: Major H. A. Allen; First Lieutenants John C. Scantling, Edward B. Hubbard; Second Lieutenants M. Crawford, Jr., John H. Gifford, Edgar S. Dudley.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Colonel W. H. Emory: Headquarters, New Orleans, La.

Nineteenth Infantry.—Captain Luke O'Reilly February 28 was announced as aide-de-camp to the department commander. Captain O'Reilly will also act as judge-advocate of the department.

Quartermaster's Department.—Major James Belger, Q. M., U. S. Army, March 2 was assigned to duty at the post of Baton Rouge Barracks, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Payment of Troops.—Major William H. Johnston, paymaster, U. S. A., March 2 was ordered to Key West, Florida, to pay the troops at that station, and Major George L. Febiger, paymaster, U. S. Army, to Jackson and Corinth, Mississippi, and Little Rock, Arkansas, for the purpose of paying the troops at those stations.

Inspection.—The department commander accompanied by Captain W. W. Sanders, Sixth Infantry, A. D. C. and A. I.-G., March 5, proceeded to Barrancas Barracks, Fla., to make an inspection of that post.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Hdq'r's, New York

Officers Registered.—The following officers were registered at headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic, for the week ending March 10, 1874: Captain Joseph S. Conrad, Second Infantry; First Lieutenant George A. Thurston, First Artillery; Second Lieutenant Jacob R. Pierce, Twenty-fourth Infantry; First Lieutenant Thomas Turtle, Major G. Weitzel, and First Lieutenant F. V. Greene, Corps of Engineers; First Lieutenant Thomas F. Tobey, Fourteenth Infantry.

Fifth Artillery.—The leave of absence for seven days granted Second Lieutenant Charles R. Barnett, from the post of Fort Monroe, March 7 was extended twenty days.

Inspection.—Captain William G. Mitchell, Fifth Infantry, aide-de-camp, A. I.-G. of the division, March 7 was directed to inspect the post and garrison of Madison Barracks, Sacketts Harbor, N. Y.

Medical Department.—Leave of absence for sixty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, March 3 was granted Assistant Surgeon Alfred D. Wilson, Medical Department.

Until otherwise directed, Surgeon Dallas Bache, Medical Department, March 6 was ordered to take charge of the public property at Baltimore, for which the late Surgeon Josiah Simpson was responsible.

Assistant Surgeon Castles E. Munn, Medical Department, March 5 was ordered to Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, Mass., for temporary duty, relieving Assistant Surgeon John W. Brewer, who, on being relieved was ordered to Fort Warren, for duty as post surgeon.

Second Artillery.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort McHenry, Md., March 12. The following officers of this regiment were detailed for the court: Captain William P. Graves; First Lieutenants George Mitchell, Asher C. Taylor, Alexander D. Schenck, Barnet Wager; Second Lieutenants John A. Campbell, George F. E. Harrison. Second Lieutenant Nathaniel Wolfe, judge-advocate.

Third Artillery.—Colonel George W. Getty March 9 was ordered to Washington, D. C., reporting to the Adjutant-General of the Army, with a view to detail as a member of the Court of Inquiry appointed by S. O. No. 35, c. s., from the War Department.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield: Hdq'r's San Francisco, Cal.

Officers Registered.—The following officers registered at the headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, during the week ending Tuesday, March 30, 1874: Captain E. H. Leib, Fifth Cavalry; Second Lieutenants Frank A. Edwards, First Cavalry; W. W. Wotherpoon, Twelfth Infantry; George Geddes Smith, Charles H. Heyl, James B. Lockwood, J. H. Pardee, Twenty-third Infantry.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

Colonel Jeff. C. Davis: Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.

Camp Harney.—Post Chaplain Toussaint Mesplie February 19 was relieved from temporary duty at Camp Harney, and ordered to his station, Fort Boise.

Sitka, Alaska.—A General Court-martial convened at Sitka, A. T., February 26. Major William A. Rucker

paymaster, Captain John Broeke, assistant surgeon, and the following officers of the Fourth Artillery were detailed for the court: Major Joseph Stewart; Captain George B. Rodney; First Lieutenant William F. Stewart; Second Lieutenant George H. Paddock. Captain Harry C. Cushing, judge-advocate.

Fourth Artillery.—First Lieutenant Peter Leary, Jr., and Second Lieutenant Joshua L. Knapp February 17 were ordered to Fort Cape Disappointment, temporarily, for garrison court-martial duty at that post. On completion of this duty they will return to their proper station, Fort Stevens.

Payment of Troops.—Major and Paymaster William A. Rucker, A. C. P. M., was directed to pay the troops at Sitka, Alaska, and Major and Paymaster James P. Canby, both the troops at Forts Walla Walla and Lapwai, payments to include the muster of February 28, 1874.

The Hostile Indians.—A dispatch from Washington March 7, says: Lieutenant General Sheridan, writing to General Sherman, under date of Chicago, March 3, expresses the belief that the force of troops sent to the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies is sufficient to so far intimidate the Indians at the agencies as to allow peaceful occupation. He thinks, however, that at any other time than at this inclement season hostilities would have commenced at the crossing of the North Platte River. He believes the majority of the Sioux bands have been preparing for hostilities for two years past, and thinks it possible that when the spring opens we shall have lively times from well-armed raiding parties on the exposed frontier, and that life and property will be unsafe. He hopes, nevertheless, that the peaceful occupation of the agencies may lead to a better state of affairs. Indian Agent Saville telegraphs from the Red Cloud Agency, under date of March 5, informing the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that the troops had arrived there that day and that everything was quiet. Also that many Indians had left the agency. The force above referred to is that under command of Colonel J. E. Smith, which left Laramie on the morning of the 2d inst.

A dispatch received at the Army headquarters, from Colonel Stanley of the Twenty-second infantry, dated Fort Sully, February 25, says: "Private Charles Collins, Company G, Twenty-fifth infantry, was murdered by the Indians at Grand River on the 23d inst. while herding cattle. The Indians stole the Government horse which he was riding. They were followed until the trail was lost. They went in the direction of the Standing Rock Agency. The Agent has been notified." The citizens of North Loaf Valley have petitioned General Ord for troops. General Ord endorsed the petition and forwarded it to General Sheridan for action.

A dispatch from Omaha, Neb., March 4, says: The troops sent from Laramie to the relief of the Red Cloud Agency arrived there on the 5th inst., all well. They met no Indians and found all quiet. There are between 2,000 and 3,000 Sioux at the agency under Red Cloud, also a large number of Cheyenne and Arapahoes. It is reported that Spotted Tail's band and some Minneconjous had a fight at the Whetstone Agency on the 4th inst., which resulted in the former being driven away from the agency. The beef herds of both agencies have been raided and dispersed. No beef has been purchased at the Red Cloud Agency since February 11. Matters are not considered safe nor settled, though the troops met with no opposition en route. A company of the 9th infantry will go to Grand Island to-morrow, to be on hand should there be any trouble with the Indians in the vicinity of the Upper Loup.

The Secretary of War has written a letter to the Governor of Montana, saying that the proposed mining expedition from a point in that Territory to the Indian country, alluded to in circulars recently forwarded by General Custer to the War Department, will not be permitted to move. The reason for opposing such an expedition into the Indian country is because of the great probability which would attend it of seriously aggravating the Indian troubles already in existence.

At Washington, March 10, the following despatch was received from H. W. Brigham, Indian agent at Cheyenne River, dated March 9: Five runners have arrived from the hostile camp. They report 700 lodges near the term terminus of the Black Hills, consisting of Minneconjous, Sans-Arcs and other bands of Sioux Indians, who are on the warpath, and that they were sent here to get permission to trade robes for ammunition. I have stopped the sale of ammunition to all Indians. It is rumored that they want war, and that they have plenty of robes to trade for ammunition. Our Indians here say they want peace and will not join the hostile bands, and also that war, being declared by the hostile Indians, cannot be avoided. All is quiet here.

A dispatch from Chicago, March 10, says: Lieutenant General Sheridan is in receipt of dispatches from Lieutenant Colonel Davidson, commanding at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, giving information from the Kiowa and Comanche agency in Texas to the 19th of February. Captain Howarth, with a party of young men, had just returned from Comanche camps, where they had been counting the people, and reported that on a recent raid a number of Indians had been killed, variously reported at from twelve to twenty-two. But one or two of the raiding party escaped. "This shows," says Colonel Davidson, "that the reservation Indians, in spite of their promises before the Council last October, have not ceased to raid into Texas."

Fort Laramie, W. T.—The Cheyenne Leader of March 11 has a special despatch from Fort Laramie, which says: A messenger from the Red Cloud Agency, just arrived, reports that General Smith, with eight companies of cavalry and four of infantry, started yesterday for the Spotted Tail Agency. The Brules and Minneconjous were concentrating near the agency, and threatened a fight. The Indians under Red Cloud are greatly disheartened, and there is much bad talk about the soldiers being in that country.

THE ARMY AND THE INDIANS.

In previous extracts of the testimony given before the Military Committee of the House on the general subject of the reduction of the Army, we have incidentally presented the opinions of the leading officers concerning the relations of the Army to the Indians. We now collate from testimony before the same committee, the opinions of other officers of the Army, and of officers of the Interior Department, on this important matter.

The Hon. COLUMBUS DELANO, Secretary of the Interior, testifying:

The CHAIRMAN—I will ask you, how many of the tribes in the present Indian Territory can be said to be managed without the intervention of the military authorities?

Secretary DELANO—I will repeat substantially what I said before, that no great military force is required in the management of the Indians except in the two regions to which I have invited your attention, the one in the Sioux region and the other that portion of country lying south of the southern line of Kansas, and Colorado, including a part of Colorado and east of the western boundary of Arizona, running through into the Gulf of Mexico, because Texas is implicated in these difficulties.

Mr. ALBRIGHT—Would not the withdrawal or weakening of military force have a tendency to impair the present peace policy, and in view of a possible war with either the Sioux or Comanche Indians, increase the expenses of the Government?

Secretary DELANO—A withdrawal of the present military force used for the purpose of preventing Indian depredations or punishing Indians for outrages which they have committed, or the weakening of such force to the extent of creating a feeling among the Indians that the Government is unable to punish them, would have a strong tendency to endanger our present peaceable relations with the Indians, and to bring on conflicts which might lead to serious war with some of the powerful tribes.

The CHAIRMAN—What information have you as to the Indians being armed or unarmed, and with what arms, and whether recently armed or not?

Secretary DELANO—I have been informed that the Sioux Indians are in possession of arms—a great many of them arms of modern manufacture. I have taken all the steps in my power, through the Indian Bureau, to prevent the distribution of arms among them, and to ascertain how they have obtained those that they have. I am led to believe that Indian traders and military-post traders have very frequently been guilty of smuggling arms among the Indians, and we are taking all the steps in our power to prevent it.

Commissioner of Indian affairs, EDWARD P. SMITH, testifying:

Mr. ALBRIGHT—In the regions of country where the Indians are peaceably disposed, is or is not a military force necessary to protect the Indians from the encroachment of white settlers and frontiersmen?

Mr. SMITH—Frequently that is the case, and there has been more need of troops in that line, except in the wildest portion of the country, than in the other line. There is more force needed to protect the Indians from persons who intrude on the reservations, and to keep them off, than there is to keep the Indians themselves in subjection. That is likely to increase. The fact of the Indians coming into some sort of civilization increases that liability.

Mr. HUNTON—What is the number of Indians in the United States in round numbers?

Mr. SMITH—About 380,000, counting the Alaska Indians. Leaving them out, about 265,000 or 270,000.

Mr. ALBRIGHT—Do you receive complaints that the Indians are badly treated by the soldiers in some places, and that trouble arises from that source?

Mr. SMITH—No, sir; I have received no complaints of that sort. The soldiers under the present arrangement have nothing to do with the Indians, except on the call of the agent, unless the Indians are off the reservation and marauding, in which case they have no cause to complain if they are roughly treated.

Mr. MACDOUGALL—Do you find that the Indians complain very frequently without cause?

Mr. SMITH—O yes, sir, constantly. They are like children in that respect. They are never sure that they have got all that they are entitled to.

Major J. W. POWELL (not of the Army, but employed by the Indian Bureau), testified:

Mr. GUNCKEL—Have you generally found that officers and soldiers of the Army were friendly or hostile to the Indians?

Major POWELL—Some of the officers were very friendly to the Indians, and I have seen some of them very much in earnest in protecting and caring for the Indians. On the other hand, I have seen others who thought it a very good thing to kill an Indian, and who would boast of it. Among the soldiers it is almost invariably the case that they like to kill Indians.

Mr. GUNCKEL—Generally, are the officers and soldiers in sympathy with the peace policy of the Government?

Major POWELL—I should say that generally they are not, though many of them are. I should say that generally they think the best thing that can be done is to kill the Indians off.

The CHAIRMAN—Are the Indians armed?

Major POWELL—Yes; partly with fire-arms and partly with bows and arrows. The Indians in Colorado whom I have excepted are well armed with guns, and have plenty of horses.

The CHAIRMAN—Where did they get their arms?

Major POWELL—Partly in Utah and partly in Colorado.

The CHAIRMAN—Do they get them from military post-traders, or from Indian traders?

Major POWELL—I think not. They go to the sutlers for them.

Mr. MACDOUGALL—What kind of arms have they?

Major POWELL—Generally muzzle-loading muskets, but they have some breech-loaders.

G. W. INGALLS testified that he was an agent of the Pi-Ute Indians, had been connected with the Indian Department eighteen months, and had been commissioned by the Secretary of the Interior to visit tribes, in Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, and sometimes California.

Question—What is the moral condition of the military in that country?

Answer—It is pretty bad; it is very low. There is a great deal of debauchery among them in their relations with the Indians and a great deal of drunkenness among themselves.

Question—Do the Indians and soldiers get drunk together?

Answer—Yes. In very many cases the soldiers carry liquor to the Indians. The morale of the soldier out there will not compare favorably with that of the Army during the last war. The committee is probably familiar with the class of men who now go into the Army as common soldiers, and when these men go out west there is no restraint whatever on them.

Question—Did you find the officers at those posts generally sober and temperate men, and attentive to their duties?

Answer—That is rather a delicate question. I have frequently met officers who are exceptions, but, as a rule, they are gentlemen, and attentive to their duties.

Colonel NELSON H. DAVIS, of the Inspector General's Department, testified:

Question—What is the character of the troops at the posts you inspected? Have they or not a demoralizing influence on the Indians?

Answer—My experience as to the influence of the troops upon the Indians generally is that it has been the reverse of demoralizing. The Indians have more respect for, and they trust further in the troops, than in any other people they have anything to do with. They have repeatedly asked, and have almost demanded, that they shall have officers of the Army for their agents. They say, (of the soldiers): "You punish us when you are ordered to, but when you are not fighting us you are our friends; and you never cheat us, but give us what the Government sends us." That has been the case for years and years—for over twenty years of more or less experience among the Indians. As to any demoralizing influence exercised by the troops upon the Indians, if there is any charge or accusation of the kind, I think there is no truth in it, except that you may find an exceptional case, where something has been done that you may call demoralizing or improper. If such be the case a little investigation will perhaps show more bad results from other sources.

Question—In your judgment, could the War Department manage Indian affairs with more economy than the Interior Department does?

Answer—I should say decidedly yes. That is one of the principal places where you can effect a reduction of expenses with not only equal but greater success in the protection of the Indians, of the whites, and of the country.

Question—State your reasons for that opinion.

Answer—In the first place, you would save the expense of a great many agents, superintendents, or inspectors who are now paid. In managing Indians you must have a physical force; not that you want to exercise it always, but its presence has a moral effect. You want to have responsibility fixed, not divided. Place the management of the Indians in one department and there is no division of responsibility. Where now you employ a great many civilians to discharge certain duties connected with the Indians, you can dispense with some of them, and those duties can be performed by officers and men of the Army without adding much expense to the Government. I will assert, that by the transfer of the Indians to the War Department, the Indians will be better satisfied; they will get what the Government sends them, and they will get it at much less expense. With regard to schools, religious education, etc., I also assert that, under the War Department, the Indians will, or can, have as much assistance and as much instruction as they have under the present system. There is no disposition that I know of among Army officers to prevent that. It is a mistake to suppose that the officers of the Army want to keep the Indians in a barbarous condition and to fight them. It is the most disagreeable duty that they have to perform, and they are as anxious as any class of the people that the Indians should be made self-supporting and peaceable. When the Indians have been deceived, and swindled, and goaded into violence, then the troops are called on to settle the difficulties. They are abused if they do not prevent murders and robberies, and they are abused if, when called upon, they punish and repress them.

Mr. GUNCKEL—It has been stated here by Indian agents and others that the example of the Army, officers and men, is uniformly bad, as to intemperance, licentiousness, idleness, and tyrannical conduct toward the Indians.

General DAVIS—I would suggest, in the first place, that the Indian Bureau would make as bad a case as possible against the Army. That is very natural, and I expect it. I think that they would like to divert attention from some of the corruptions of that Bureau, which are too well known. With reference to the intemperance, gambling, and licentiousness of the Army at Indian agencies, I do not know for certainty; but from what I have been told, and from my own observation, I do not think that the employees of the Indian Bureau have much to be said in their favor in those respects. I asked at some of the agencies whether the employees of the agencies had their squaws. They told me yes, they did, the same as ever. At one

place they said they had not, that the agent did not allow it, but that it was understood that they had their domestic associations, if not in the buildings just outside at the tapers. And such, I imagine, you will find to be the case at every Indian trading-post you can visit. I am speaking now of the civil employees of the Indian agencies. The troops at those agencies where stationed are called upon by the agent for guards, protection, etc. If a man is killed at one of those agencies, the troops can do nothing with the murderer unless the Indian agent calls on them to take action in the case.

Mr. GUNCKEL—Do you mean to say that the average Indian agent is no better morally than the average private in the Army?

General DAVIS—I am speaking of the employees of the Indian Bureau. I would say with reference to the Indian agents that they are no better on the average than the officers of the Army.

Mr. MACDOUGALL—You think it will be fair to compare the agents with the officers and the privates with the other employees?

Answer—The officers will compare favorably with the agents and the men with the employees.

Question—Can you state with any definiteness as to the condition of these Sioux Indians—their military force, etc.?

Answer—Quite a number of them are armed with the best improved muskets. They have the Henry rifle, or the Winchester. They have some of our own Springfield breech-loading arms and Remington; and many of them are well supplied with Colt's and other revolving pistols. Some of them have muzzle-loading arms, but a great many of them have the improved breech-loading arms, with metallic ammunition.

Question—Where do they get them?

Answer—They get them from traders, as reported; and in some cases, I think, Indians (not Sioux) were furnished by the Indian Bureau, by direction of the Government.

Question—What traders do you mean; post traders or Indian traders?

Answer—Indian traders; and, perhaps, post traders and others. The Mountain Crows, I was told, were well armed with breech-loaders, and with 300 rounds of ammunition to a man. They were furnished at their agency. Arms were shipped up the Missouri River by boats and traders, as reported. At all events, Indians have them and use them.

Question—Do you know anything of their supply of ammunition?

Answer—I do not know how much they have, I only know that they have ammunition. In the issue of rations they count men, women, and children; say, "there are 3,000 Indians," and they count for so many rations. Oftentimes not half that number of Indians are there to draw them. So I am told and believe. If you ask the agents where they are, they say it is impossible to count them; that the Sioux do not wish to be counted; that it is "bad medicine." But if it is "bad medicine" to count them, it is "bad medicine" to issue rations for them when not present. I asked the question, how it was that beef at certain places was contracted for at so low a rate for Indians. The gentleman I was speaking to asked me how long I had been in the Indian country. I said, twenty-odd years. He said, "Then it is not necessary to explain to you how it is; you are probably well posted." Well, I had my own views in regard to the matter. I presume that the scales on which they weighed the beef according to their purchase were not the same on which they weighed it according to their issue.

Mr. THORNBURGH—You think the scales were doctored?

General DAVIS—I think they do not issue what is reported to be issued.

Mr. MACDOUGALL—Have you any idea of what becomes of the discrepancy between the number of rations charged to the Government and the number actually issued to the Indians?

General DAVIS—How can an Indian agent, with \$1,500 a year salary, make \$10,000 a year, more or less, after supporting himself?

Brigadier-General POPE testified:

The CHAIRMAN—In your judgment, would or would not the present management of the system tend to avoid future hostilities with the Indians more than if the control were given to the Army exclusively?

General POPE—My answer to that is, that there are no men in the country who are so emphatically peace men, so far as Indians are concerned, as the officers and soldiers of the United States Army. Their lives are passed in that forlorn, desolate country, insufficiently sheltered, with nothing whatever of what is agreeable in life around them, and with the bare necessities of existence and shelter from storms furnished to them—many of them with no prospect of having their families with them, separated from their wives and children, (some of them being years serving in that remote country,) and with no prospect of being able to go to them so long as any hostilities exist among the Indians in the neighborhood where they are stationed. They are bound by every interest and consideration that can influence men to preserve the peace. A state of war means for them continual and harassing service. On the one side denounced by the worthy people of the East, who have but small understanding of the condition of affairs on the frontier, if they do anything to hurt an Indian, and denounced on the other side at the West by the western men if they do not hurt the Indians, they are, of all men, in the most unhappy and unfortunate condition. Peace to them means association with their wives and children. It means freedom from continual exposure and hardship; and it means, what perhaps is quite as valuable to them, freedom from outrageous and unjustifiable slander. There is, therefore, I say, no set of men who are more in favor of peace with the Indians, and of preserving it, and doing all they can to make it, than the officers and soldiers of the United States Army.

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movement of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The steamer *Florida* was sent from New York on the 5th inst. to New London, to be laid up.

The *Pushatan* and *Canonicus* put into Tybee March 9, in good condition, for coal.

The steamer *General Sherman* is to be labelled and turned over to the U. S. Marshal at Key West, Fla.

The *Kearsage* left the Navy-yard, Marc Island, for San Francisco, March 2, thence for the Asiatic station to relieve the *Iroquois*.

The *Shawmut* was inspected by the Board of Navy Officers under Commodore Guest, March 7, and has sailed from Washington for Key West.

The *Guard* was expected to be delayed at Gibraltar until about March 1, and cannot therefore reach New York until about the 1st to 10th of April.

The act authorizing the restoration of William Kilburn to the Navy, as an Ensign at the foot of the class of 1870, was approved March 2.

The Singapore (E. I.) *Times* of the 15th of January reports: The U. S. ship-of-war *Fantie* arrived in the Roads this afternoon. She comes last from Batavia and intends visiting Acheen.

A Key West, Fla., March 11, 1874, dispatch says: The *Wachusett* sails on Monday next for New Orleans. Commodore Parker and Rodgers are passengers in the *Wachusett*, and are en route for Washington. The fleet will disperse shortly. It is currently reported that the *Wabash*, *Congress*, and *Albatross* will go to Corfu.

The revenue steamer *Grant*, Capt. Treadway, arrived early on the morning of March 9, at the anchorage off Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y., after a cruise along the Jersey coast as far as Great Egg Harbor in search of disabled or stranded vessels. She sailed again the next evening on a similar cruise along the coast of Long Island as far as Block Island. This steamer has done an unusual amount of service during the past winter in cruising along the coast.

The *Sesaga*, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, is rapidly fitting out, and is ordered to be ready by May 1. She is to take out the Commission appointed by Congress to make observations of the transit of Venus. The *Minnesota* has left the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and followed the *Florida* to New London, probably to give that place the semblance of a naval station. It was surmised at one time that the *Minnesota* would be the flag ship of the European station, relieving the *Wabash*, Rear-Admiral Worden relieving Rear-Admiral Case. It is also said that Rear-Admiral Worden preferred the *Tennessee* as flag-ship to the *Minnesota*.

MR. EDWARD H. GAGE, Sr., the well-known caterer to the naval public, of No. 217 York street, Brooklyn, died on the 17th of February, in his sixty-fifth year. From the time he opened his famous Niagara House, named after the steam frigate *Niagara*, which was launched on the day he began business, Mr. Gage by tact and geniality, succeeded in so catering as to meet the peculiar wants of naval officers, and made his hostelry the popular resort of the majority of the officers who might be in the vicinity of the Brooklyn Navy-yard. It is estimated that fully five-eighths of the officers of the Navy have at some period of their lives, visited "Gage's," and many who read this paragraph in distant parts of the world, will recall pleasant memories of hours spent within his doors, and learn with regret of the death of "Boss Gage." That the old landlord enjoyed a good business and practised thrift, is shown in the fact that he left a fortune of about \$300,000.

The torpedo boat constructed at the Boston Navy-yard, under the plans of Naval Constructor Isaiah Hansom, chief of Bureau of Construction, was launched successfully on March 5th. The following are her dimensions: Length, 170 ft.; breadth, 35.00; depth 12.4; armor (sides), 5; ditto (deck), 1 1/4; draft (when launched) forward, 7.2; aft, 12.7. Two pair of direct-acting compound engines. Cylinders—high pressure, 30-inch diam., 2-ft. stroke; low pressure, 42-in. diam., 2-ft. stroke. Boilers—cylindrical, 12 furnaces, 10-ft. diam., 9.3 long. Twin screws—Herschel pattern, 10-ft. diam. Estimated speed 13 knots. She has a sharp clear entrance, good wholesome bilge, clean run, but above water the stern is low and heavy like the stern of an English iron clad. It is said that she will carry a battery of one eleven inch pivot gun and four howitzers, but that is uncertain. She has ample deck room, however, for an 11-in. pivot or a hundred pound rifle. The launch was very successful, the vessel sliding off very prettily. A bottle of good champagne was broken over her snout or speron, but no name given—an odd omission on the part of somebody.

The Bridgeport (Conn.) *Farmer* says that all the Colvocoresses insurance suits have been fully settled. Not only has the formal agreement between the parties been executed, but the greater part of the money has already been actually paid over. The basis of the compromise was fifty per cent on the face of the policies, with no deduction for premium notes or for the amounts due at the time of his death. On this basis the heirs receive \$103,000 from the companies. The total amount of the property left by Capt. Colvocoresses, including the money from the insurance companies, is \$135,000. On all the policies obtained by the Captain upon his life, he paid in premiums but \$300.

This news from Key West as detailed in the newspapers is brief: Rear-Admiral Case, March 5th,

issued an order to the commanders of vessels requesting that all the newspaper correspondents leave and not again return on board any vessel of the fleet. The flagship *Wabash* and the steamers *Despatch* and *Pinto* returned to Key West from Havana March 5. The monitors *Mahopac*, *Saugus*, *Manhattan* and *Ajazz* were manoeuvred March 7th. Commodore Parker went early on board the *Despatch*, for the purpose of directing the exercises which lasted several hours, during which the four monitors were formed in echelon, in line, in column, and made many interesting movements in accordance with directions previously published. In the evening the monitors recrossed the bar and returned to their respective moorings. The *Brooklyn* and *Maryflower* returned to Key West, March 10, from Pensacola. The *Brooklyn* brought Commodore Rodgers. All the vessels engaged in the recent review in Florida Bay were coaling on the 10th inst., preparatory to returning to their respective stations. No further evolutions have taken place since the monitors were exercised.

THE Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph*, of March 5th, says "the famous old Revolutionary frigate *Constitution* was brought from Annapolis, many months ago, to this port for the purpose of being rebuilt. Her timbers were so rotten that she threatened to fall to pieces if not repaired, and for this purpose she was sent around to our Navy-yard. She was immediately dismantled, not a spar or piece of rigging being left on the hull. While this work was going on the Spanish trouble occurred, and work was for the nonce stopped. Now, however, it will be resumed and prosecuted briskly. So grand a relic of the early days of the nation cannot be allowed to perish. This morning she was raised in the huge floating d y-dock, and towed around to the south wharf. Here, by means of the greatest force, she was pulled from the dock up on to the stocks. To accomplish this three hundred men were employed and huge cables from a half-dozen capstans, and a complication of enormous pulleys leading out to the vessel, were required. When the capstans were manned and the cables felt the great tension upon them, the vessel moved gradually, though very slowly, from the dock up the well-greased ways. The *Constitution* was decorated with the national bunting, and a great crowd assembled to witness the operation, cheered her lustily as she was drawn upon the wharf."

The Fifth and Sixth regiments of the Maryland National Guard, with full bands and drum corps recently visited Annapolis, the former on the 6th and the latter on the 9th inst., to be reviewed by the new Governor and Legislature of the State, as preliminaries to an application for an increase in their annual appropriation. Both regiments were permitted to land at the Naval Academy wharf, where they formed column and marched through the main gate, at which point they were received by the marines of the garrison in line with the Academy band on their right. The *Baltimore Gazette* of the 6th inst., in its account of the visit of the Fifth regiment says: The steamer reached the wharf of the naval grounds at about noon, and soon after being made fast, Captain Farquhar, of the Naval Academy, as the representative of the commanding officer, Admiral Worden, greeted Colonel Jenkins and the officers of his staff, and extended to the regiment the privileges of the grounds, and also stating that a detachment of marines would honor the colors and the command with a salute. The members of the field and staff of the Fifth were all well mounted, and soon after the grooms had transferred the charges from the vessel to the wharf the work of disembarking commenced, and was quickly completed. A large crowd had assembled at the wharf, including a number of ladies, and the grounds were filled with spectators as the regiment took up its line of march. Upon reaching Maryland avenue a detachment of seventy marines, under command of Captain McLane Tilton and Lieutenants Cochran and Gibson, were found drawn up on one side, and as the regiment approached the marines gave the military salute by presenting arms, which position they maintained until the last company had disappeared through the archway opening into the grounds. The marines, both by their soldierly bearing, splendid physique and handsome uniforms, excited the general admiration of the visitors. It would be difficult to conceive of a more perfect body of soldiers. Their uniform height, and the almost wonderful promptness and precision with which they obeyed the command to "present arms," showed them to be not only picked men, as far as personnel was concerned, but thoroughly schooled in military discipline. They remained about as immovable as statues, and looked "neither to the right nor to the left" in saluting the visiting militia. The line of march was through Maryland avenue, passing the State House, and through North street to Tabernacle, thence entering the College grounds. The sloping lawn proved a rather unfavorable selection for a parade ground. When the regiment entered, the upper portion near the college buildings was fringed with spectators, including many of the ladies of Annapolis, and officers of the United States Navy. The grounds were filled with trees and shrubbery, one of the former a giant poplar, about eight feet in diameter, tradition states to be the tree under which Washington and Lafayette dined together.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Tribune*, writing from Havana, Feb. 5, says: The city has been much excited this week on account of the arrival of volunteers from the surrounding villages. Three hundred of them were sent off on Sunday morning by rail to Batabano, there to embark on board the steamer *Cienfuegos* for Manzanillo. On Monday evening about 1,000 were sent from here by the Spanish man-of-war *Isabela Catolica*, destined for Nuevitas. The volunteers from this city and environs that have so far made their appearance for active duty look very well. All had new uniforms and were armed with Remington rifles. In fact some of them were perfect walking arsenals; bowie knives and pistols were stuck indiscriminately

around their bodies. As soon as transportation can be furnished the remainder will be sent off. The Captain-General reviewed all of the volunteers before they were sent to their quarters in the Cabana fortress, haranguing each Company separately. Great enthusiasm prevailed; the streets and wharves were lined with people. Business has been more or less interrupted for the last few days, and for a long time there has not been so much excitement in the city. Volunteers in full marching trim are met everywhere; the one-horse hacks about the streets are filled with them; the little row-boats that ply between Havana and the Cabanas are going and coming incessantly loaded down to the water's edge with volunteers, who are trying their best to spend some of their money, each one of them having received \$100 from the Government as bounty upon their arrival at the barracks. On Monday morning the United States steamer *Wabash*, Admiral Case, arrived, accompanied by the *Dispatch* and *Pinto*. The *Wabash* having fired the customary salutes, the same were returned by the fortress Cabanas and the iron-clad *Arapiles*. The Admiral, accompanied by his staff, all in full uniform, came ashore, and, accompanied by Consul-General Hall, called on the Captain-General, by whom they were very cordially received. Before taking his leave the Admiral extended an invitation to the Captain-General to visit the ship, and in such a hearty and earnest manner that the Captain-General said he could not very well refuse; still it was an unprecedented case; no Captain-General of the Island of Cuba had ever visited a man-of-war of a foreign nation in his official capacity before, and he would beg of the Admiral to give him time for consideration, and would let him know his determination the following day. On Tuesday Gen. Riquelme, the Captain-General's Chief of Staff, went on board the *Wabash* and informed the Admiral of the acceptance of his invitation. The time fixed for the visit was Wednesday noon. At about noon Wednesday, Captain-General Jovellar, accompanied by Gen. Riquelme, Col. Chesa, and Commander Lafont of his staff, and several of his aids, started from the landing-place in his own barge, and was received on board of the *Wabash* with the same honors the Spanish Government accords to the Colonial Minister, that is, with manned yards, officers in full dress and full guard, the band playing the Spanish National March. The Captain-General was shown the ship through, and he examined everything with great interest. There was an exercise of the large guns, and he was also shown the working of the Gatling gun. The reception was in every sense of the word a perfect success. The ship was in the most perfect order, not a rope being misplaced. The Admiral may well be proud of her, and excused of the vanity, if there was any vanity in it, of showing her off to his distinguished guest. There is no doubt that this visit will have its good results. It will go a great way toward healing the breach formed between the two nations. Gen. Jovellar is looked up to and respected more on this island than any of his predecessors. This was plainly seen to-day upon his landing after his visit; nearly every head was uncovered as he walked back to the palace, passing crowds of people who rushed to catch a glimpse of him. None of the three or four former Captain-Generals ever created such an excitement by their movements. Gen. Jovellar evidently favors a more friendly policy toward the United States than has hitherto existed. By thus going out of the beaten track of Spanish custom a good example has been given to the press, which has been so hostile to Americans. The *Wabash*, *Pinto* and *Dispatch* took their departure yesterday evening, a little after 6 o'clock. Two private telegrams were received Tuesday evening from Santiago de Cuba. The following are the translations of them: "To-day was brought here, killed by the San Quintan Battalion, the so-called President Cespedes." "Carlos Manuel Cespedes dead; seen by me; interred in Santiago de Cuba. INSUA."

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
(Special Order.) WASHINGTON, March 9, 1874.

The President of the United States announces the death of ex-President Millard Fillmore in the following order: (this order will be found in another place in this number of the JOURNAL. ED.)—In pursuance of the foregoing order, it is hereby directed that the ensign at each Naval Station, and of each vessel of the United States Navy in commission, be hoisted at half-mast from sunrise to sunset, and that a gun be fired at intervals of every half-hour, from sunrise to sunset, at each Naval Station, and on board of flag-ships, and of vessels acting singly, on Thursday, the 13th instant, the day of the funeral, where this order may be received in time, otherwise on the day after its receipt. The officers of the Navy and Marine Corps will wear the usual badge of mourning attached to the sword-belt and on the left arm for the period of thirty days.

GEO. M. ROBERTSON, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, February 28, 1874.

The rate of Engineer's yeoman of the 1st, 2d and 3d classes is hereby established.

They will be appointed by the senior Engineer, but all such appointments must bear the approval of the commander of the vessel, and be subject to the conditions of paragraph 892 Navy regulations. They will receive the same pay as the ship's yeoman of the ship to which they are attached, and will rank next after him in the class ranking next after the master-at-arms.

Those of the 1st class will be allowed to steam-vessels of the 1st and 2d rate; those of the 2d class will be allowed to steam-vessels of the 3d rate, and those of the 3d class will be allowed to steam-vessels of the 4th rate.

The regulations applying to the discharge of ship's yeoman, relative to the accountability for stores, etc., will also apply to the discharge of Engineer's yeoman.

GEO. M. ROBERTSON, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

MARCH 5.—Assistant Paymaster George E. Baughman, to duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.
Assistant Paymaster James A. Ring, to the store ship *Onward*, at Callao, Peru, per steamer of 28th inst. from New York.
MARCH 6.—Boatswain John Burrows, to the receiving ship *Potomac*, at the Navy-yard, Philadelphia.
MARCH 9.—Master John Garvin, to the *Shawmut*.
MARCH 10.—Captain Thomas S. Phelps, as executive of the Navy-yard, Mare Island, on the 20th inst.

DETACHED.

MARCH 5.—Paymaster D. A. Smith, from the store ship *Onward*, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.
MARCH 6.—Master Kossuth Niles, from the Torpedo Station, and ordered to the *Frolic*.
MARCH 7.—Lieutenant James A. Chesley, from the *Junata*, and ordered to the *Kansas*.
Lieutenant E. R. Ingersoll, from the *Kansas*, and ordered to the *Junata*.
Passed Assistant Surgeon G. P. Bradley, from the Naval Hospital, Washington, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Boston.
MARCH 9.—Commander E. F. R. Lewis, as member of the Board of Inspection, and placed on waiting orders.
Lieutenant H. G. O. Colby, from the *Wabash*, and ordered to the *Shenandoah*.
Lieutenant James R. Selfridge, from the *Franklin*, and ordered to the *Wabash*.
Lieutenant F. J. Drake, from torpedo duty, and ordered to the *Portsmouth*, at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.
Midshipman H. C. Hellmer has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Palos*, Asiatic Station, on the 18th of December last, and has been placed on waiting orders.
MARCH 10.—Captain Paul Shilley, from the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.
Lieutenant E. T. Hutchins, from the *Wyoming*, and ordered to the *Fortune*.
Lieutenant D. W. Davis, from the *Mayflower*, and ordered to the *Kansas*.
Lieutenant Charles A. Stone, from the *Mahopac*, and ordered to the *Fortune*.
Lieutenant T. H. Stevens, from the *Mayflower*, and ordered to the *Wyoming*.
Midshipman C. McDonald has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Palos* on the 18th of December last, and has been placed on waiting orders.
Mates F. H. Poole, T. A. Nelson, and H. Neilson, from the *Fortune*, and ordered to the *Mayflower*.
Chaplain D. H. Tribou, from the *Colorado*, and ordered to the Congress.
Boatswain Charles Miller, from the *Wabash* on the 21st ult., and placed on waiting orders.
Gunner George P. Cushman, from the *Brooklyn*, and ordered to the *Shenandoah*.
Acting Gunner John Riley, from the *Shenandoah*, and ordered to the *Brooklyn*.
MARCH 11.—Lieutenant A. J. Iverson, from the *Saugus* on the 28th of February, and placed on waiting orders.

PLACED ON SICK LEAVE.

Rear-Admiral E. G. Parrott has reported his return home from the command of the Asiatic Station, and has been placed on sick leave.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending March 6, 1874:

James F. Hinckley, beneficiary, March 5, Naval Hospital Philadelphia.

CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

The following are the changes in the officers of the Marine Corps since last memoranda, viz.:

First Lieutenant F. D. Webster, detached February 27, 1874, from Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and to proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., and report to Colonel M. R. Kintzing, commanding marines, for duty.
First Lieutenant J. O. Morgan, granted leave of absence for thirty days from March 16, 1874, and at expiration to report at Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va.

ARMY AND NAVY IN CONGRESS.

H. R. No. 2165, by Mr. Page, for the relief of Harlow L. Street: "That upon the occurrence of a vacancy in the grade of first lieutenant in his regiment, Harlow L. Street, formerly first lieutenant of the First regiment of U. S. Cavalry, shall be appointed to the grade of first lieutenant in said regiment, with date of commission and relative rank in the Army held by him on the 31st day of December, 1870: *Provided*, That this act grants no back-pay or additional pay in any manner whatever."

The Senate, on the 3d inst., had under consideration, and considerable debate occurred on Senate bill 229, authorizing corrections to be made in prize lists. No conclusion was reached when the morning hour expired. The bill proposes to authorize the Secretary of the Navy, in all cases where corrections in the distribution of prize money have or may become necessary, and in all cases where the names of parties entitled to share in prizes have been or may by error be omitted from the prize lists, to direct the proper accounting officer of the Treasury to correct and pay the same; the former upon the principle that the provisions of the act in force at the date of final adjudication govern distribution, and the latter to receive their proportion of the prizes claimed, the same as all others of like rank and pay who may have been paid, using for such purposes any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. The Committee on Naval Affairs reported the bill with two amendments, one to make the payments out of the naval pension fund, the other and additional section as follows:

SEC. 2. That the second and third paragraphs of the tenth section of the Navy prize law, approved June 22, 1864, which relates to the shares of commanders of divisions and fleet captains, shall apply to officers serving in those positions from April, 1861 (the commencement of the late war), and the shares shall be paid in the manner as provided for division commanders in said second paragraph; and all acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

H. R. No. 912, to provide for the inspections of the disbursements of appropriations made by officers of the Army, was reported from the Senate Military Committee without amendment; also the bill authorizing Captain John Reitha to change his name. Mr. West made an unsuccessful effort to have the Army Bill introduced.

In the House, on the 2d inst., Mr. Coburn introduced a joint resolution, No. 68, approving the action taken by the Secretary of War under the act entitled "an act

making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year 1871, and for other purposes," approved July 15, 1870.

House Bill No. 2320 was passed, securing to unnaturalized persons who enlist in the Navy and the marine corps the same privilege as is enjoyed by similar persons who enlist in the Army. The privilege is, where they have been honorably discharged, to become a citizen of the United States, upon petition, without previous declaration, and to be required to prove only one year's residence previous to application to become a citizen.

In the Senate, on the 5th inst., Mr. Lewis introduced bill No. 573, for the relief of Henry B. Reese, Paymaster U. S. Army, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

In the House, on the 6th inst., Mr. Platt, of Virginia, favorably reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs, House joint resolution No. 59, amending the resolution of April 16, 1872, relating to a statue of the late Admiral Farragut. The resolution of April 16, 1872, authorized and instructed the Committees on Public Buildings and Grounds of the Senate and House—to inspect all models for a colossal statue of Admiral Farragut—and to select therefrom the one in their judgment, most faithful in likeness, form, and feature, and most appropriate to commemorate the deeds and character of the late admiral; and gave the Secretary of the Navy, however, to contract with the sculptor of the model selected for a colossal statue, at a cost not exceeding \$20,000, to be erected in Farragut Square, Washington. The committees could not agree on a choice. The joint resolution introduced by Mr. Platt provided that the Secretary of the Navy should himself select the artist; but Mr. Kellogg offered an amendment, which was adopted, and the resolution as amended was passed. The selection of a sculptor or artist to execute the statue is to be made by the Secretary of the Navy, the General of the Army, and Mrs. Virginia Farragut, or a majority of them. An amendment offered by Mr. Cox, to add the names of Albert Bierstadt and F. E. Church, eminent artists, was rejected.

Mr. Saylor, from the Committee on Patents, reported back the petition of William Young for compensation, for the use of his patent galley in the Navy, and it was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The following House bills were passed. No. 2093, for the relief of General Samuel W. Crawford, U. S. Army; No. 52, granting an annuity to Mary Swift, daughter of the late Commodore Thomas Truxtun, and No. 1201, authorizing the payment of prize money to the officers and crew of the *Bienville* for participation in the capture of prizes in Mobile Bay. All these bills will have to go to the Senate.

Several additional memorials were presented from medical associations, asking the passage of an act to increase the efficiency of the medical department of the Army.

The following bill was introduced in the Senate, February 17, by Mr. Anthony, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs:

No. 501, providing for the appointment of two members of the Senate and three members of the House of Representatives on the board of examiners to the Naval Academy. That hereafter, in addition to the members of the board of visitors to be appointed by the President to attend the annual examination of midshipmen at the United States Naval Academy, there shall be, on every such board, two senators, to be designated by the Vice-President or by the President of the Senate pro tempore, and three members of the House of Representatives, to be designated by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, such designations, respectively, to be made at the session of Congress next preceding the time of such examination. And the senators and representatives so appointed shall make full report of their action as such visitors, with their views and recommendations in regard to the said Naval Academy, within twenty days after the meeting of Congress at the session next succeeding the time of their appointment.

The following is the text of Senate bill No. 489, to purchase site for a coaling station at Foot Point, Port Royal, S. C., introduced by Mr. Patterson:

That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to purchase a site for a coaling station, Navy-depot, and for such other purposes as the Government may hereafter require the same, at Foot Point, Port Royal, Beaufort County, South Carolina; that such buildings and improvements may be erected and made as are requisite for the receiving, storing, and shipping of coal and stores needed by the Navy, and especially the squadrons stationed on the southeast coast of the United States, the West Indies, and South American coast, and to afford refuge and proper facilities for repairing damage caused by stress of weather or otherwise; and that the sum of sixty thousand dollars be appropriated for said purchase, provided that the necessary site cannot be purchased for a lesser amount, to be paid for out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Senate bill No. 176, to encourage the establishment of public marine schools, as reported from the Naval Committee of the Senate, strikes out all after the enacting clause, and substitutes the following:

That in order to promote nautical education, and to educate officers and seamen for the merchant and naval marine in scientific and practical navigation, and in the arts, trades, and occupations pertaining to seamanship, the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and empowered to supply, upon the written application of the governor of a State or the authorities of the cities hereinafter named, a suitable vessel, with all her apparel, together with charts, books, and instruments, provided that the same may be conveniently spared from the naval service, to be used in the establishment of public marine schools in each of the ports of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and San Francisco; and the ships and material so furnished by the Government may be loaned to the States or cities in which said ports are situated, upon the condition that the said States or cities establish, at their own expense, a nautical school for the education of youths desirous of entering the merchant or naval service, and where such are already engaged in that service, of suitable age, they may be offered facilities for improvement in their nautical education; *Provided*, That if any such school shall be discontinued, the property aforesaid shall be returned to the United States.

SEC. 2. That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized, on the application of the governor of any of said States or authorities of said cities establishing such schools, to detail officers of the Navy to act as president, superintendent, or instructors of such schools: *Provided*, That no persons shall be sentenced to, or received at, such schools as a punishment, or commutation of punishment, for crime.

House bill No. 2420, introduced by Mr. McCormick, March 2, and referred, provides that section 16 of

the act approved July 15, 1870, shall not be construed to prohibit the President from authorizing the commissioned officers of the Army to wear embroidered upon the collar of the authorized uniform, as an honorary distinction, the proper emblem or insignia of rank of the highest grade they have held, by brevet or other commission, either in the regular or volunteer service.

Mr. Coburn introduced a joint resolution, (H. R. No. 69), approving the action taken by the Secretary of War under the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year 1871, and for other purposes," approved July 15, 1870, to cause the year's pay and allowances granted by the act to such commissioned officers of the Regular Army as were under the said act mustered out of the service of the United States, to be refunded when any of the said officers have been, or shall be, again commissioned in the Regular Army.

Mr. Ganckel introduced a bill, (H. R. No. 2533), to authorize and direct the Secretary of War to reserve from sale ten thousand suits of old and disused Army uniform clothing now in the Quartermaster's Department of the Army, and to transfer the same to the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, or, if complete suits are not on hand or cannot be supplied, the equivalent thereof in other clothing suitable for the disabled veterans of the National Home aforesaid.

Mr. Jasper D. Ward introduced a bill, (H. R. No. 2267), granting a pension to Mrs. Gwintilean Kinzie, widow of Robert A. Kinzie, late major and brevet lieutenant-colonel U. S. Army, at the rate of thirty dollars per month, from the date of the death of her husband, namely, December 12, 1872.

House bill No. 2419, introduced by Mr. McCormick, March 9, and referred, appropriates \$30,000, to be used, under the direction of the Secretary of War, in the construction of military roads in the Territory of Arizona, as follows: From Fort Whipple to Camp McDowell, with a branch to Camp Verde; from Fort Whipple to Skull Valley direct; and for such work as is needed upon the road from old Camp Goodwin to Camp Apache.

W. O. LINTHICUM, 174 FIFTH AVENUE, N. Y.,
MERCHANT TAILOR & REPORTER OF FASHIONS.

From the Army and Navy Journal of Jan. 31, 1874.

An enthusiasm for one's business or profession is not only admirable in itself but is the chief element of success, and it is that has given Mr. W. O. Linthicum, of 174 Fifth Avenue, New York, the distinction among tailors which secured for him the patronage of the Duke of Alexandria, as chief among his class. There is no college of tailors that we know of; if there were one Mr. Linthicum would, we doubt not, be chosen by acclamation to the presidency, or the chief professorship; for he is not only a good tailor himself, but is the cause of good tailoring in others, being the author of original systems for cutting published in book form, the editor of "Linthicum's Journal of New York Fashions," and the publisher of a great variety of patterns for coats, pants, and vests, which are furnished cut to measure or otherwise at a moderate price. Supplied with these officers at a distance from New York can make sure, wherever they are, of having their clothes made according to the most approved New York cut.

"Exposition Universelle de 1867 a Paris La Jury International decerné une mention honorable a W. O. Linthicum (New York Etats Unis.) Agriculture et Industrie. Groupe IV. Classe 35. Peinture, Paris, le 1er Juillet 1867. Le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire General F. Le Hay, Le Ministre Vice President de la Commission Imperiale de l'Exposition."

IMPORTANT TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

Great Reduction of Terms in the Celebrated
Academy of the Visitation,
At Mount de Chantal, near Wheeling, W. Va.
Board and Tuition in the entire English and French Course,
Bed and Bedding, Washing and Mending, Lights and
Fuel, Stationery and Doctor's Fees, per annum \$300
Piano Lessons, per annum 48
Even more favorable terms may be made, where two or more
sisters simultaneously attend the school. For further particulars,
apply for the Prospectus of the Academy.

REFERENCE BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT:
General Sherman, U. S. Army, and lady, Washington, D. C.;
Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.; Major-
General G. G. Meade, U. S. Army, Philadelphia; General George
Sykes, U. S. Army; Brigadier-General I. N. Palmer, U. S. Army,
Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. P. Graham, U. S. Army;
Brigadier-General Wm. M. Graham, U. S. Army; Mrs. Admiral
Dahlgren, Washington, D. C.; General S. D. Sturges, U. S.
Army.

INVITATIONS FOR WEDDINGS, BALLS, AND PARTIES, AND VISITING CARDS.

Engraved and Printed in the Latest Style,
JOHN LAUDER, No. 2 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.
First door from Broadway.

PERSONAL—WILLIAM DROWN, formerly chief bugler,
Second U. S. Dragoons, or any one knowing his whereabouts
will please address T. F. R., office of ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,
New York.

The most important German military work recently published is Reinhold Wagner's "Geschichte der Belagerung von Strassburg im Jahre 1870." To speak of single excellencies in a work of such magnitude is out of question. The first part, which is now before us, gives a detailed description of the events that transpired in and about Strassburg up to its siege by the German army. Every step is cautiously taken, and in every line can be traced the unprejudiced spirit of the cool professional observer and untiring compiler, who, neither on the battle field amidst the confused battle scenes, nor in the editorial sanctum among a babel of material, for a moment lost his presence of mind, but ever had before him his mission of furnishing to the present and coming generation of military students an unprejudiced and trustworthy military record of one of the most interesting scenes on record. The work, which is printed by F. Schneider & Co., Berlin, is handsomely fitted out with copious tables of troops and orders de batailles of both armies, and numerous beautifully executed maps and plans.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1874.

Office, No. 39 Park Row, New York.

SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to the JOURNAL. The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, in advance. Remittances may be made in a Post Office money order, United States funds, or Quartermasters' Paymasters', or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CHURCH. Where none of these can be procured, send the money, but always in a registered letter. All postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

Subscribers changing their address, or renewing their subscriptions from a post-office other than the one to which their paper is sent, should be particular to state where their paper was last addressed. Orders for changing the address of periodicals with which the JOURNAL clubs should be sent direct to the office of such publications.

Rates of Advertising.—Single insertion, 25 cents per line space; four insertions, 20 cents; thirteen insertions, 15 cents; twenty-six insertions, 12 cents; fifty-two insertions, 10 cents. Editorial page advertising column, 40 cents per line (12 lines Nonpareil to an inch).

DOUBTFUL TESTIMONY.

IN the recent examination of two officers of the Inspector-General's Department, by the Military Committee of the House of Representatives, on reduction of the Army, some curious testimony was elicited, specimens of which we collate this week. Although officers of this Department are usually presumed from their duties, to be well informed as to the organization and actual operations of the service at large, we do not think the Army will entirely agree with that part of the testimony of Colonel DAVIS, in which when asked if he meant to say "that the average Indian agent is no better, morally, than the average private in the Army," he answered, "I would say with reference to Indian agents that they are no better on the average than the officers of the Army." And again when he said "the officers will compare favorably with the agents and the men with the employees" (of the Indian Bureau).

We had always thought that Army officers, from the mode of their appointment, the tenure of their commissions, and from being amenable to courts-martial for any conduct unbecoming officers and gentlemen, were, as a class, superior to the average Indian agents, appointed from civil life for political services, on a brief tenure of office, and scant salary.

A little further on in his testimony Colonel DAVIS says in answer "to a question as to the condition of the Sioux, their military force, etc.," that "quite a number of them are armed with the best improved muskets," and that "they get them from traders, as reported; and in some cases, I think, Indians (not Sioux) were furnished by the Indian Bureau, by direction of the Government;" that these traders were "Indian traders; and, perhaps, post-traders and others." Colonel DAVIS then goes on to say that the agents call for rations for a certain supposed number of Indians when not half the number are on hand to draw them; the inference being, of course, that the agents cheat the Government out of the over-supply. And further that "the scales on which they weighed the beef according to their purchase were not the same on which they weighed it according to their issue." When he was asked, "have you any idea of what becomes of the discrepancy between the number of rations charged to the Government and the number actually issued to the Indians?" he answered, "How can an Indian agent, with \$1,500 a year salary make \$10,000 a year, more or less, after supporting himself?"

After this testimony we submit that Colonel DAVIS has, in classing Army officers with Indian agents, degraded the members of an honorable profession to a level with low thieves and defrauders.

Let us turn to Assistant Inspector-General BAIRD, who in the course of his testimony said in answer to a question as to the reason why quartermasters of the staff cannot be advantageously put on duty at posts: "They are men of high rank and have high pay, and it would be a useless expense to put them to perform the trifling duty that has to be done at smaller posts. It is usually a lieutenant at a post who does this quartermaster's duty, and he usually does his company duty at the same time. He is usually the commissary, and at the same time, the adjutant;" and then when asked, "Does he get extra pay for that?" he replied, "No! If a lieutenant is detailed to be adjutant of the post, and commissary, and quartermaster, and to have charge of the bake-house, he has no additional pay."

It is almost inconceivable that an officer of the Inspector-General's Department could, deliberately, state that Assistant Commissaries of Subsistence, respectively at the 150 odd posts in the Army, receive no extra pay for such duty, when the act of April 14, 1818, gave it to them, and the last pay act of July 15, 1870, reiterated it, and declared that the pay of an acting assistant commissary shall be one hundred dollars per annum in addition to pay of his rank.

Major BAIRD further said, when asked if the Army being reduced by 5,000 men, the number of paymasters could be reduced advantageously below 50: "I do not know whether there could be any further reduction or not. I have put fifty as a kind of maximum. Fifty men can pay the Army. Paymasters have very hard work to perform, perhaps the hardest of any officers of the Army, and next to them the inspector-generals."

And when asked if any reduction could be made in his hard-tasked department, he made answer in this remarkable wise: "I think there might be, I think there is no necessity for filling the vacancies which now exist in the Inspector-General's Department. My opinion, in reference to the Inspector-General's Department, of which I am a member, is that all the officers in the department ought to have high rank. I think they all ought to have the rank of colonel, and that the number of them ought to be reduced. I think that Congress might abolish the grade of assistant inspector-general—promoting the three asst. inspector-generals to the grade of inspector-general, with the rank of colonel, and that no additional pay should accrue by virtue of that promotion. That would abolish two majors, now kept at a cost of \$5,000 a year, besides their incidental expenses. Congress should then provide that no appointments should be made until the whole number of inspector-generals was reduced to five. I think the Inspector-General's Department might be reduced in that way."

We do not doubt that most officers would prefer to be reduced by promotion.

Major BAIRD further said, answering the question as to how the artillery troops generally are used now, that they are "almost entirely" used as infantry, that there are none on the frontier, that with the exception of one or two batteries in each regiment the rest of the artillery is armed with muskets. He then goes on to relate: "At present they are nearly all at forts. I was an artillery officer ten or twelve years, and during much of that time a large portion of my regiment was either in Florida or Texas, away from any access to guns. For instruction they sent them down, every two or three years, to school at Old Point Comfort to practice artillery, and to study at the same time." And when asked if the school of artillery is not "a very expensive establishment," he replied: "I do not know that it is. There are simply two companies from each regiment concentrated there, and the additional expense for a little material and experimental firing I presume is not great."

We think Major BAIRD has spoken on the artillery question without knowledge. His experience in Florida during the Seminole War and in Texas was an exceptional one. We do not know of a fort, garrisoned by artillery, where there are not drills in light and heavy artillery exercises, or where the officers are not well up in those branches. As to the Artillery School, it has been, for some years, composed of one foot battery from each of the five regiments of artillery, and of the subalterns of artillery there are hardly any who have not had a year's severe course of scientific instruction at that school. We think, however, the testimony of the General of the Army, before the same committee, which was published in full in the JOURNAL, is sufficient answer to Major BAIRD on this subject. "In my judgment," said the General, "you have no more valuable servants under the Government than these five regiments of artillery." "Every artillery regiment and company is now a school of practice." "We have an artillery school now that does not cost a cent extra, but which is simply the aggregation of five companies, one from each regiment." "My own judgment is that all of the artillery should be a school for artillery. It is hardly an army in the strict sense of the term. As it stands, it is the cheapest nucleus in the world for that particular branch of the service." "If you were to disband them to-day, you could not replace them to-morrow for fifty times the cost," etc.

We forbear further comment on Major BAIRD's testimony, but trust that the next time he may be called before a military committee he will read up his file of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL; and refresh his recollection of the Army.

THE death of Senator CHARLES SUMNER, at Washington, on the 11th, removes from our public life a

statesman of a purity and dignity of character, culture, knowledge and high purpose, perhaps unequalled among our leading public men at Washington. Mr. SUMNER was never specially associated with legislation affecting the Army or Navy, but as a man and a memorable and conspicuous figure in our national politics, and greatest of National reforms, his death will make a deep impression on the services we represent.

We are glad to learn that the Chairman of the Committee of the House of Representatives, Hon. JOHN COBURN, is taking an active personal interest in perfecting the legislation necessary to establish the military prison provided for in the act passed by Congress last year. That bill originated in the appointment made June 30, 1871, of a committee consisting of Colonel DAVIS, Majors BRANNAN and BARR, and Lieutenant GARDNER, to report upon the British system of Army prisons, discipline, and punishment. To their report full reference was made at the time in the JOURNAL. Accompanying it, as presented to the House by the Chairman of the Military Committee, was a full statement of our penal service as then existing in the Army. 730 enlisted men were reported to be confined, nearly one-half in the penitentiaries of eleven different States, and the rest at thirty-two different military posts, the greater part of them, 271, at Alcatraz Island, California, and at Fort Pulaski, Georgia. The report also embodied various documents, showing the possibility of as well as the necessity for establishing a prison for the especial incarceration of military prisoners, where they could be kept apart from the associations which tend to still further demoralization, and subjected to the influences most favorable to improvement. As the result of this report Congress passed a bill, which we published at the time, but made no appropriation for carrying out the provisions of the act. While waiting for this appropriation the Secretary of War appointed a board of Army officers to gather material for the information of the mixed civil and military board authorized by the act. In the course of its investigations, however, this board fortunately met two gentlemen of large experience in reformatory prison discipline (Rev. E. C. WINES, of New York, and Z. R. BROCKWAY, Esq., of Detroit), who kindly consented to give such time and attention to the duties of the board as their other avocations would permit, without compensation until the appropriation is made. This enabled the Secretary to constitute the board as required by law. This board adopted a plan for the building, and a system of administration for the government of the prison when completed. Their plan contemplates the construction of a prison of 408 cells, costing with the necessary out buildings, chapel, workshops, and an inclosing wall, not to exceed \$500,000. The board advise against the location of the prison at Rock Island, and their recommendation in this respect is concurred in by the Ordnance officers at Rock Island arsenal, by the Chief of Ordnance and the Secretary of War. A bill has accordingly been introduced to amend the original act, so as to change the location of the prison to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Secretary BELKNAP, in submitting to Congress the report and recommendations of the board, says: "I commend to the favorable consideration of Congress these reports and plans. The system proposes reformatory discipline, coupling the necessary restraints with strong inducements to reform. This idea pervades the regulations throughout, and the plan of the buildings is in harmony. The mechanical labor proposed is of a nature to benefit the Army if the prisoner should return to its ranks, for he is to learn such trades as are most useful at all military posts. The pursuit of these trades is to be turned to the account of prison support, and in deserving instances the prisoners are to enjoy a certain per cent. of the proceeds of their own labor, which may go to support their families, or as a fund for their own use after discharge." This brief statement is in itself sufficient argument for the reform which it is purposed to accomplish through the establishment of this prison, and we hope Congress will not fail this year to complete the work it has already begun by making the needed appropriation. The board show conclusively in their report that the establishment of such a military prison will be a measure of economy as well as of reform.

At last, after long and patient waiting, the promised revision of the tactics, which is to assimilate the three arms of the service to each other, so far as the mere routine of movements is concerned, is completed and before the world. Of course, neither we nor our readers expect an elaborate criticism on a work like the present, on which criticism would be useless, inas-

much as the tactics, once authorized, cannot be changed by any amount of criticism on our part or that of others. Right or wrong, they must be followed and obeyed. All that we can do is to note, for the benefit of those readers who have not yet seen the book, the principal changes from the old URTOX tactics, and the leading points of the new system.

The first thing that strikes one used to the old tactics and regulations is the completeness of the present work. Information which before had to be gathered from several books is now compressed into the space of a single pocket volume, marvellously portable and handy. Almost everything that an infantry officer wants to know, is there. Even the captious gentlemen of the National Guard, who have picked so many holes in the old URTOX, will find it hard to perforate the armor of the new. After a careful search, we ourselves have been able to find only one erratum of any importance, which is the neglect to lay down the position of the "line of field officers," at dress parades during the "beating" or "sounding off." On this subject we anticipate very fierce squabbles, unless it is quickly settled by an erratum slip, bound in somewhere, in the new edition, before the heroes of the First Division N. G. S. N. Y. get hold of it.

The changes from old times are not numerous, but they are some of them of decided importance. Squares are abolished, and the rally in circles by divisions, to resist cavalry, as in the old skirmish drill, is to be used instead. That this, if ever tried, against a really determined cavalry, will prove a risky proceeding, is indicated by the very naive wording of par. 536, immediately following: "In firing, the officers use every precaution to prevent the men of adjacent circles from firing into each other." Considering that there will be five such "circles" within some fifty feet of each other, in a ten company regiment, it is reasonable to imagine that in the excitement of action raw troops will inflict a good deal of damage on each other in such a formation. However, we shall see some day.

To the school of the soldier the bayonet exercise and target practice are added, both excellent articles, especially the last, which, while not so complete as WINGATE's manual, or the HYTE system, is a model of concentration, a multum in parvo. The Manual of Arms is complete at last, with everything in its right place, even funeral movements, nothing forgotten as in former books, and not a word too much. In the company drill, platoon movements are added to the old simple column of fours, in order to assimilate cavalry and infantry systems. In the skirmish drill two movements are added, deployment from column, and the deployment by numbers. The last is very simple and important, each number in a set of fours going out successively, the skirmish line being constantly fed, and increasing in strength to eight times its original weight of fire, as front and rear rank successively send out their quotas of men. The only wonder is that this movement was not used long ago. Brigade, division, and corps movements are not much changed, in the very nature of things. Grand tactics remain the same in principles as ever.

The ceremonial part of the book is much elaborated. At guard mount the sergeant-major becomes a kind of mock adjutant, the latter officer a small colonel, by a few changes of diction. Dress parade remains substantially the same, the hitherto unwritten customs of the service being now first put in print. An officer's salute and about-face are laid down, superior to those permitted the humble "rear-ranker." Hereafter, he is the reviewing officer, only to acknowledge salutes from the colonels and colors. The officer of the day, however, at guard mount, has to stick to the old style when the guard passes in review. The trumpet signals are now the same as those used by the cavalry, and a trumpet signal drill is added. Altogether, the new tactics, with a few faults, are a decided improvement on the old.

"The determination of the time of flight of projectiles, etc., by means of the electric clepsydra, from researches in experimental ballistics, by Major P. Le BOULENGE, Belgian artillery—translated from the French by Lieutenant Commander MARVIN, U. S. Navy—Government Printing Office." The electric clepsydra is one of the many instruments which have been invented for determining experimentally the time of flight of projectiles, and from thence calculating with very close approximation, the velocity of a shot near the muzzle of the piece, or at other points in the trajectory. The principle of the instrument is to measure the time of flight of the projectile over a given distance from the quantity of mercury which is discharged from a reservoir during the period occupied by the flight between the given objects. Electricity is used to open and close the aperture through which the mercury is

discharged; the shot on leaving the muzzle breaks a circuit which opens the aperture, and on arriving at any given point in its trajectory, it breaks another circuit which closes the aperture. From the quantity of mercury which has been discharged during this interval, the time of the flight is calculated. Such in brief is the general principle of the instrument; as is to be expected it has many refinements, and much ingenuity is shown in its construction; for a description of these we must refer the reader to the clear translation of Commander MARVIN. From a mere description, we certainly should not form a high opinion of this instrument as means of determining velocities, compared with other electrical apparatus with which we are familiar, but we are informed that one has been received by the Naval Ordnance Bureau, and tested with strikingly satisfactory results.

From a private letter we learn that the French are doing some remarkable firing with a 28 cent. steel gun of their own construction, and at 28 deg. elevation have obtained an average range of 11,000 metres (36,000 feet). Eleven shots were fired at that elevation, all striking within a space of forty metres wide by 250 long; charge of powder one third the weight of projectile.

THE House Military Committee has not yet reported the new Army bill, but we are glad to be able to say positively that the account of their work so far which we gave last week; deriving our information from a daily newspaper, is not in accordance with the facts. The committee has given the subject the most careful consideration, but we are not encouraged to believe that they have taken newspaper correspondents into their confidence. Everybody had better reserve criticism until the text of the proposed bill is published.

THE Howard Court of Inquiry assembled at Washington on Tuesday. All the members were present excepting Colonel Getty, who was to be there at night. General Howard was present with his counsel. The Court organized. The session was mainly devoted to hearing the correspondence of the War Department relating to the alleged irregularities.

A BILL largely extending the provisions of the law pensioning the soldiers of the War of 1812 and their widows, passed the House of Representatives March 11. The leading features of the bill are as follows: It removes the limitation of 30 days' service and entitles every man who served at all, if it were but a single day, to a pension of \$8 per month. The widow of any such soldier, if married to him prior to 1850, is to be entitled to a like pension, and on motion of Mr. Speer, the usual provision, found in all Pension laws, cutting off widows who have remarried, was stricken out. All persons whose names were stricken from the pension-rolls during the rebellion on account of disloyalty or of residence in the insurrectionary States, are to have their pensions restored and to be entitled to the amount of arrears withheld, and the law of February, 1863, prohibiting the payment of pensions to any persons not known to have been opposed to the rebellion, is modified so as to allow the payment of claimants under the bill. The fact that a land warrant has been granted to a claimant for service in the War of 1812, is made prima facie proof that he is entitled to a pension.

The House also passed a number of bills that are of interest to large classes of pensioners. The provisions of these bills are in substance as follows:

First: Pensioners who have lost both eyes, both hands, both feet, or are otherwise so disabled as to be helpless and to require regular personal attendance are to receive \$50 per month, instead of \$31 25, as heretofore.

Second: The loss of an arm at or above the elbow is to constitute a disability of the second class, and entitle to a monthly pension of \$24.

Third: When the widow or minor children of a deceased soldier or sailor die, or the widow remarries, the dependent father, mother, or other relatives, who would have been entitled to a pension if there had been no such widow or children, shall receive such pension from the date of the death of such widow or children, or the remarriage of the widow.

Fourth: All increases of pensions are to begin at the date of the examining surgeon's certificate, that first shows the increase of disability, instead of the date when the application is granted.

Fifth: Pensioners who have lost an eye are to receive \$30 to enable them to purchase an artificial eye.

The Army has manifested so much interest in the subject of life insurance, that it will not fail to give ready attention to the advertisement of the Protection Life Insurance Company of Chicago, in this number of the JOURNAL. This is an association which offers special inducements to Army officers under a novel plan. We learn that the company, as the result of a short reference to it in our columns, is getting inquiries from many officers. These are partially answered, and the direction of the company and its secretary (an ex-volunteer officer) given in the advertisement.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

"TO CONNER AND HIS GALLANT FLEET."

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: In compliance with the wish expressed in a late number of your paper, it affords me much pleasure to send you the accompanying song.

Mr. Burton's, which you have already printed, was given on the same occasion as the one enclosed.

I remain, etc.,

P. S. P. CONNER.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25, 1874.

SONG.

Sung by Col. Page, at a Complimentary Dinner given to Commodore Conner, U. S. N., on Thursday afternoon, May 6th, 1847.

Our social hearts with ardor burn,
To country now our thoughts we turn;
Her heroes on the land or wave,
Deserve the honors due the brave.

And see around the festive board,
The chieftain to their State restored,
And others gallant in the war,
That rolls its triumphs from afar.

Then welcome these, remember all,
Even those who live and those who fall;
A grateful people ne'er forget,
To pay a nation's noblest debt.

To Conner, then, the goblet fill,
And drain it with a right good will;
Repeat the name and pass it loud,
A name of which we may be proud.

To Conner and his gallant fleet,
Be this the toast—let each repeat,
With men like them so brave and clever,
The stars and stripes will fly forever.

TO THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The accompanying circular and petition have been forwarded to all the posts in the hope of procuring signatures enough to get the matter before Congress during the present session. As stated in the circular, an attempt has been made to harmonize the differences of those who are in favor of something of this kind. Some objections which have been presented since the petition was printed seem to require an explanation. It is urged that if after having paid a number of assessments an officer was mustered out by law, he ought to be secured at least in the recovery of what he had paid, else as an investment it would be greatly impaired. In the first hurried draft published in your JOURNAL, a clause existed providing for this contingency, but subsequent consultations and correspondence determined its omission for these reasons. Except by some sweeping legislation, officers will not be mustered out, and if any are so hastily treated, it would probably happen that many would share the same fate at once, and the remaining officers could not possibly bear the tax of reimbursing the unfortunate ones, the money which had been already given to the proper beneficiaries under the law. It is doubtful whether any plan could be devised which would be perfectly equitable. If we demand such a one while we are striving for one that shall be simple and beneficial, we are sure to fall between two stools. We who are impressed with the importance of the matter must endeavor to create this just and high view of it, that while we wish it to be secure and fair, and a good investment, our prime object is to make it serve the purpose of providing for the families of our comrades who die in the Army. This we can attain and have in return for our generosity the assurance that if our turn comes first to die, our families will be provided for.

The circular referred to asks signatures to the following petition:

To the Honorable, the Senators and Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled.

The undersigned officers of the U. S. Army having agreed upon the following text of a bill to enable them to provide for their heirs, respectfully petition its passage by Congress:

AN ACT to enable the officers of the U. S. Army to provide for the heirs of deceased officers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled: That all officers of the United States Army on the active list, and under 55 years of age, who may so elect by letter to the adjutant-general within one month after the receipt of this act in orders at the place where they may be serving, and all who may be commissioned officers; after the passage of this act, are hereby created a society for the purpose of providing for the heirs of deceased officers.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the adjutant-general of the Army shall keep a roll of the members of this society and furnish a copy thereof to the paymaster-general of the Army, and the paymaster-general shall immediately furnish printed copies thereof to the officers of his department, upon which rolls the age at which each member joined the society shall appear.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That upon receipt of official information of the death of a member of this society, the adjutant-general shall certify the same to the paymaster-general, who shall inform the officers of his department, which information having been received by the officers of the pay department they shall retain from the pay of all the surviving members of the society an assessment in the following proportions, and said assessment shall be made from the pay of the month next succeeding that, in which the notice was received by the paymaster:

From those who joined under 30 years of age, the sum of \$2.50.

From those who joined under 35 and over 30 years of age, the sum of \$3.00.

From those who joined under 40 and over 35 years of age, the sum of \$3.50.

From those who joined under 45 and over 40 years of age, the sum of \$4.00.

From those who joined under 50 and over 45 years of age, the sum of \$4.50.

From those who joined under 55 and over 50 years of age, the sum of \$5.00.

The aggregate sum thus stopped will be ascertained by the paymaster-general of the Army from the returns made by the officers of his department and paid by him to the heirs of the

deceased officer. Provided, that any member of this society may designate the person or persons to receive the benefit of this act in the case of his death, by filing in the office of the paymaster-general his wish in writing, which designation must be executed and made over his signature, attested by the signatures of two other commissioned officers of the Army, and further provided, that the filing of such designation shall not bar his withdrawal of the same or the substitution of a new designation, to be attested and executed in the manner prescribed for the first designation.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That to enable the members of this society to anticipate their assessments, the adjutant-general of the Army is hereby required to publish, weekly in order, the casualties by death which have occurred in the Army, of which he has official information.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the retirement of an officer shall in no way affect his relations to this society, but those who may be wholly retired, or cease to be officers of the Army from any other cause shall thereby relinquish their membership.

THE NEW ARMY REGULATIONS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In my letter published in the JOURNAL of the 7th inst., I closed with a review of your comments on the definition of the Army, as given in the new regulations. The next subject in order is your criticism on the definition of the staff, as follows:

Shutting their eyes to the law on the subject, the board then boldly advances, as follows (p. 3):

"The staff includes all officers who aid general officers in the performance of their duties, and those who provide the needful supplies and minister to the various wants of the Army. It consists of a general staff, and of special staffs or administrative services."

The general staff includes the chiefs of staff, the officers of the Adjutant-General's and Inspector-General's Departments, and all other officers acting in those capacities. Officers of engineers and of artillery attached to the headquarters of armies, army corps, divisions, etc., for military reconnaissances, establishing lines, constructing works, batteries, magazines, etc., and those attached to be headquarters of their respective arms, for the direction of the service of those arms, are while so employed of the general staff.

"The 'special staffs,' or administrative services, consist of officers whose duties are confined to distinct branches of the service, such as providing for the payment, clothing, quartering, and transportation of the troops, furnishing the necessary supplies or provisions, forage, and warlike stores, taking care of the sick and wounded, etc. They comprise all officers of the Bureau of Military Justice, of the Quartermaster, Subsistence, Pay, Medical, and Ordnance Departments, of the Signal Service and such other officers as may be detailed for the duties of those departments."

Numerous acts of Congress controvert these last propositions. The acts of 1792, 1796, and of 1813, "for the better organization of the general staff, designated among the general staff of the Army not only the general officers themselves, but the Adjutant-General's, Inspector-General's, Quartermaster-General's, Topographical Engineers', Commissary of Ordnance, and the Surgeon-General's Department and aides-de-camp, and the act of April 26, 1816, for organizing the "general staff," and making further provisions for the Army, included also the Judge-Advocate. Section 9 of this act prescribed that "the regulation in force before the reduction of the Army be recognized as far as the same shall be found applicable to the service, subject to such alteration as might be made with the President's sanction."

The Army Register for 1813, submitted to Congress with the new regulations of 1813, enumerates all these officers as of the "general staff." The board declare the Quartermaster-General to be a "special staff," but President Madison, in General Orders from the War Department, Washington, of May 4, 1812, regulating the duties of the "general staff," declared the Quartermaster-General to be one, even when purchasing military stores, camp equipment, etc., and the superior surgeon of the Army nor was included. The order then says:

"It will be the duty of each principal officer of the staff to accompany the commanding general in his reconnoitring excursions, circuits, and reviews; and in action he shall be attended by the inspector-general, adjutant-general, and quartermaster-general, who shall execute such orders as may be given to them."

In regard to all this I would say that I have searched the laws carefully, and can find no act whatever of 1792 or 1796 "for the better organization of the general staff," nor is there any law, of date prior to 1813, in which there is any mention whatever made of a "general staff." The first law in which these words appear is the act of March 3, 1813, "for the better organization of the general staff of the Army of the United States," which act, aside from the fact that it has no enacting clause declaring what constitutes the "general staff," legislates on other subjects clearly not coming within the terms of its title. The first four sections do refer exclusively to the organization of the "general staff," properly so called. All the officers provided for in these sections, to wit: The "chief of staff" and officers of the Adjutant-General's, Inspector-General's, and Quartermaster-General's Departments, and of topographical engineers, performed in those days the duties which, throughout the military profession, are recognized as those of the "general staff," the other sections related to other subjects. Section 5 provides for making regulations not only for the "general," but for the "regimental staff." Section 6 limits the number of assistant deputy commissaries of ordnance—a branch of the service never considered to be of the general staff. Other sections provide for the hospital establishment, an apothecary-general, and for forage wagons and barrack masters, none of the latter being staff officers. The title of a bill may serve to elucidate or determine a doubtful point in an enacting clause, but an enactment cannot be inferred from it alone, and this is a case where the usual addition, "and for other purposes," would have been eminently proper. A similar case to this, which will illustrate my meaning, is furnished by the act of April 5, 1832, "providing for the organization of the Ordnance Department," the second section of which authorizes the appointment of Ordnance sergeants for posts, these sergeants forming no part of the Ordnance Department. The mere form of the title in the act of 1813, does not therefore suffice, in the absence of a declaratory clause, to define a disputed technical term, in opposition to the sense in which it is universally received in a whole profession, and to the only authority then existing on the subject, the order of May 4 of the preceding year.

But this act of 1813 was virtually repealed by that of March 3, 1815, fixing the peace establishment; and replaced by that of April 24, 1816, "for organizing the general staff and making further provisions for the Army of the United States." Section 1 of this act commences by defining for the first time, and in quite precise terms, what shall for the future constitute the general staff, and so sharply points the definition by some subsequent provisions that it would not be unreasonable to infer that instead of "shutting their eyes

to the law," the board may have opened them very wide when they contrasted it with the loose ideas afloat on the subject. I will give the first section and a brief abstract of other portions of the act. Section 1 says:

That in addition to the act providing for a military peace establishment, (act of March 3, 1815), the provisions of the act of March 3, 1813, "for the better organization of the general staff," be, and the same are hereby, so far established, that the general staff shall, in future, consist of one adjutant and inspector-general of the Army, and one adjutant-general, one inspector-general, three topographical engineers, and one quartermaster-general, with one deputy quartermaster-general to a division; and an assistant of each to every brigade, which shall supersede the brigade quartermasters and inspectors now existing; and that the apothecary-general, as heretofore authorized, be allowed two assistant apothecaries.

The last clause is a manifest addition made for a special purpose, and the assistant apothecaries provided for are not included in the terms of the definition. The act then proceeds to make provision for the special staffs.

Section 2 relates to the "medical staff," judge advocates and chaplains; sections 3 and 4 to the pay department; section 5 provides for the purchasing department, the commissary general, his deputies and assistants, and military storekeepers; section 6 contains the strange provision for long recognized officers of the "general staff" of an Army.

"And all paymasters, commissaries and storekeepers shall be subject to the rules and articles of war in the same manner as commissioned officers. Provided also, that all officers of the pay and commissary's departments be submitted to the Senate for their confirmation, in the same manner as the officers of the Army. Section 9, which you quote so far as it relates to the regulations 'formerly in force,' provides also that the several officers of the staff shall retain all the privileges secured to the staff of the Army by the act of March 3, 1813, and not incompatible with the provisions of this act." If, as you claim, one of these privileges was that all officers mentioned in the act of 1813 were to be recognized as of the general staff, then all of them, except those specially named in section 1 of the act of 1816 as of the general staff, are so effectually cut off by section 9, that neither "the regulations in force before the reduction of the Army" nor the "Army Register of 1813," can possibly save them.

As, however, section 1 of the act of 1816 above quoted, mentions the quartermaster-generals, deputy quartermaster-generals and their assistants, as of the general staff, it seems to negative the idea that the quartermaster's department is one of the special staffs or services as stated in the new regulations. An examination of the matter will explain the seeming error, and vindicate the correctness of the new regulation. As the subject is one of some professional interest, if only as an illustration of the change of meaning of words, and the possible effect of such change on law and regulations, I trust I may be pardoned for explaining the matter at some length.

In the reign of Louis XIV., large armies were placed in the field, and their organization took systematic form and substance. For various staff functionaries previously existing, there was substituted for each Army a "major-general" or "chief of the staff," with four other officers of high rank, who with the title of "quartermaster-general," served under his orders as assistants in his duties, and replaced him in case of need. The duties of these officers were strictly military, they were the active agents and representatives in military operations of the commanding general. This system—so superior to any that had preceded it—was adopted by the English so far as this, that "general staff" duties were divided between adjutant-generals and quartermaster-generals of various grades, who were known simply as "the staff." The English administrative services, recently consolidated into a "control department," were called "civil departments, attached to the Army," the officers of which have assimilated rank but are non-combatants and not of "the staff." This system continues in the British Army to the present day.

At the time of our revolution such of our officers as had seen service, and notably General Washington, had served with British troops, the organization of which, with the titles and functions of their officers, were adopted for our armies. As the Confederates in the rebellion inherited our Army system, so we in the revolution inherited that of Great Britain. Hence our general staff included quartermaster-generals, their deputies and assistants. General Green was appointed by General Washington his quartermaster-general, retaining his rank of major-general with the right of command. These functions of the quartermaster-general continued until 1812, when Congress for the first time, act of March 28, established a Quartermaster's Department, and by section 3 provided: "That in addition to their duties in the field, it shall be the duty of the quartermaster-general, his deputies and assistant deputies, when thereto directed by the Secretary of War, to purchase military stores, camp equipment, and other articles requisite for the troops, and generally to procure means of transport for the Army, its stores, artillery and camp equipment," etc. Sec. 4 provides for a Commissary General of purchases, and deputies whose duties were to procure and provide all arms, military stores, clothing and generally all articles of supply requisite for the military service of the United States.

This is the first time these functions of a civil character were assigned to the distinctively military class of quartermaster-generals. It was done, as is evident from the terms of the law, simply to give them power to act in case of the failure of the proper department, or of other necessity; and it is curious, as marking the distinction between the status of the combatant and non-combatant classes, that whilst this act required that the commissaries of purchases should give bonds and sureties, the quartermaster-generals were simply required to take the military oath faithfully to perform their duties.

We have now the explanation of the fact stated by you that Secretary of War McHenry in 1798 recom-

mended to President Adams, with the unequivocal approbation of Lieut.-General Washington, the appointment of a quartermaster-general, and said: "The military duties of the office are of a nature to render it of the first importance to the Army, demanding great and peculiar abilities and a character every way worthy of trust; accordingly it is the general practice, founded upon very substantial reasons, to confide it to an officer of high military rank."

These military duties of the first importance were not the duties of the purveyor, the purchase of mules and wagons, of camp kettles and mess pans, of pork and flour or muskets, and pistols and swords—the duties referred to were the duties of chief of staff to General Washington. President Adams sent the letter to Congress, and the result was that by section 9 act March 3, 1790, the rank of 'General of the Armies' was created for Washington, and that of Major-General provided for his chief of staff, the quartermaster-general.

There is nothing in all this description of the qualities required in a quartermaster-general that applies to our present "special staff." The quartermaster-general, his assistants and deputies of the department, have nothing whatever in common with the quartermaster-generals of that day but the mere names; their military functions became obsolete after 1821, and were reduced, in a military sense, to the performance of duties of a civil character. We can now also understand why, by the General Order of May 4, 1812, as given by you, "each principal officer of the staff was to accompany the Commanding-officer in his reconnoitring excursions, circuits, and reviews; but in action, he shall be attended by the inspector-general, adjutant-general and quartermaster-general, who shall execute such orders as may be given them." They constituted the true general staff; they were combatants, and aided the general in the performance of all his military duties. To this day the functions of the quartermaster-generals in the British Army are those referred to in General Washington's letter—it was virtually his—to President Adams; and they are in no respect of the same character as those of our present quartermaster department or its chief. Z.

CONGRESS AND THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: It is generally held that the American military establishment exists merely upon sufferance in times of peace; that it has no friends, and that there are many inimical to it. But this cannot be so; or all authority for its continued existence would long ago have been swept from the statute books. Each individual, feeling in his bosom the pugnacity natural to our race, confesses himself instinctively conscious that some semblance of an Army must be kept within our borders, and those whose duty it is made to study the matter more closely discern the most clearly how important it is that we should preserve and maintain a complete military organization. But the Army has never done its duty in furnishing the many with arguments to prove that their instinct that "the pomp and circumstance of glorious war" must be visible in times of profound peace, is founded in right reason. The opposition to the Army is blatant and incisive, and while its friends are silent we must expect the Army to suffer from the voluminous voices of its foes. But, to-day, when the Congressional pruning-hook is applied to the Army, as well as to all other branches of government expenditure, it is especially incumbent upon us that we shall state again, and see clearly for what purpose the Army is established and what organization our Army should have. The Army cannot expect to escape unscathed in a time so trying. Expenses must be cut down; now, where can this be done with least injury to the excellence and efficiency of our military establishment?

Proportion the number of soldiers to the number of inhabitants.—The startling insecurity and uncertainty of tenure which Congress has impressed upon Army life must affect the efficiency of the Army. And for every loss of efficiency there is a corresponding loss in dollars in any business, no matter how blind its managers may be to it. If Congress would formally announce and record the statement of the principle which regulates the number of men in the military peace establishment, the saving of the valuable time spent by each new Congress in discussing what is the proper number, and the increased efficiency created by Congress giving more time and attention to the administration and organization of our forces, and by the greater zeal and attachment military men could feel for what could then be looked upon as a permanent profession would, when measured in money, support several regiments. The principle is upon the surface, we do not have to delve for it. The same principle now regulates the number of Representatives in Congress assembled. Every continental nation has definitely determined what is the proportion of soldiers to inhabitants it must maintain in peace. And we must imitate them. The proportion we need may be one in ten, one in a hundred, one in a thousand, or one in ten thousand. But whatever it is, it is the duty of Congress to determine and announce it, and thus make one thing fixed on principle and comparatively certain in our Army organization.

It will be as easy after this principle is fixed as now to stop or restrict recruiting for a year or more, when the nation is unexpectedly startled by an absence of cash balances in the Treasury. Without the announcement of some such principle there is no basis for argument, but merely a clash of assertions in Congress as to the propriety or necessity of fixing the Army at any given number. At present, the number being fixed without reason, is attacked without reason, and the bald fact that the Army consist of 7,000 or 70,000 men is a sufficient reason for half the newly elected Congressmen to argue for its increase or decrease.

Regulate the method of giving commissions.—It is almost impossible for a young man to graduate at West Point with so low a moral or intellectual tone as to unfit him to be an officer; and the Military Academy does almost as much to pay for itself by weeding out unsuitable and inefficient appointments as by furnishing men of first class ability and attainments to serve their country with zeal. Promotions from the ranks are not submitted to such certain tests; still this class is honestly selected from our twenty thousand soldiers; the policy of making such promotions is founded on a sound principle and should be continued. The appointments from civil life are thoroughly haphazard. The appointing power can prove but little, if any, knowledge of the person appointed. Some third person gives the name and claim of the applicants, and they then pass some irregular and often perfunctory examination.

Perhaps Congress and the Executive would impose better tests to insure the fitness of such appointments if the time and expense required under our system to get rid of an incompetent officer were more thoroughly appreciated. An officer can hardly lose his commission by mere incompetence. It requires repeated and well established acts of glaring impropriety, placed upon record through the costly medium of a court martial, to deprive him of it. And this is right if it is true, as his commission reads, that the highest authorities in the country, for good reasons given, had reposed especial trust and confidence in him.

General repute and the special opinion of his superiors have been and will be the test of an officer. But recently the junior officers of the Artillery have been subjected to a given test at their school, and the result has been published yearly in this JOURNAL. In looking over these published lists we find that a graduate of the Military Academy is first every year but one, when there were no graduates at the school; that the last man is never a graduate, but is generally a civilian appointment, and that every year when there were graduates at the school some of them are placed below some of the civilian appointments and promotions from the ranks.

Some years ago, when the Ordnance corps was thrown open to civilian appointments, it is said that the examination was made so difficult that it was thought impossible for any of the applicants to pass it. But some did, and are now held to be among the brightest junior officers of Ordnance.

Cannot Congress see the wisdom of enacting that all appointments to the grade of 2nd lieutenant by commission or brevet, shall be made simultaneously every year, and for this purpose all civilian appointments and promotions from the ranks will report at West Point for examination at the same time with the graduating class there; and that the board shall have power to declare who are the deficient and to recommend what shall be the relative rank of those it declares proficient. Of course, it may be claimed that the board will show special favor to the graduates. We do not believe it. But if they do, the appointments must still be better and their relative rank must be more justly established than under the present system of lottery or favoritism. These will be a spur to the graduates to stand better than any civilian, and a spur to the appointments to come before the board as well prepared as possible, and so get relative rank.

As both the graduates and promotions have been able to prove some special fitness before they are commissioned it would be well to enact, that in this country of universal free education, before a young civilian can be commissioned an officer of the Army he shall present to the board credentials showing that he has graduated at some high school or college, and that in the opinion of its president or faculty he possessed a good moral character; or some other easily authenticated certificate showing he was not positively unfit for the place he applies for. Surely Congressmen unite with us in maintaining that this country is entitled to the services of the best of her sons.

Give no discharges except for the good of the service.—Three thousand men picked up indiscriminately through the country cannot load themselves with fifty pounds and march off a couple of hundred miles, and take care of themselves as efficiently as the same number of soldiers who have had a year or two's experience. In other words soldiering is a trade in which the greenhorn is not worth as much as the experienced man, though he gets the same pay.

Our soldiers are generally collected about New York City, are partially instructed and then sent at considerable expense to Arizona, Idaho, Alaska, etc. Then a Congressman obtains the discharge of a man from his district, and he is replaced in these distant regions by a new man. The government expense arising from this custom has been estimated at \$250,000 a year; but say it is only \$100,000, cannot Congressmen pledge themselves not to ask for any man's discharge during these hard times? Mention is not made of other little items in which the influence of individual Congressmen increases government expenses, because whenever the Army is established and recognized as a permanent institution these items will be readily determined and regulated by Congress.

Public Improvements.—It would seem that if the name of the Department of the Interior meant anything, it would have charge of all internal improvements, and save the Army from the burden of the appropriations for such matters, which it has borne for years. Let Congress strip the Army of these extraneous matters, so that he who runs may read its duty and expense, and upon this record let the Army stand or fall. All it can ask is to be known and appreciated for just what it is, and then be maintained or swept away according to its worth.

What earthly difference can it make to the soldiery whether it is American military or civil engineers who are laying out canals, examining railroads, dredging rivers, testing bridges, and mapping lakes? Yet the War Department expenditures on such things would

easily support some of the organizations whose destruction is now discussed; and it is such expenditures that swell the cost of each individual soldier to the extravagant dimensions recorded against him. Whatever Department controls these expenditures, let the appropriations show they are not spent on the soldier. The staff organized to serve the Army controls it and these appropriations, so they must come and go in the form that best answers their purposes.

Permanent Work.—When a well-to-do family has gradually risen to affluence, and has begun the erection of a mansion better suited to the style appropriate to its present means and supplied, withal, with every modern improvement, but finds itself suddenly threatened with bankruptcy—the first intrenchment demanded by prudence is, not the slaughter of some of the children, but to stop building.

It is so with the Army. Each regiment is a living organization, whose finest traits die with it forever. There have been regiments whose traditional glories and inherited virtues made it impossible for them to flee. Such qualities cannot be bought with money, nor established in a day. Are our regiments, of all the armies of the world, the only ones that exist without honor? If any one has disgraced itself let it be disbanded. But as a mere economical question between these organizations and dead materiel, for heaven's sake! let us for the nonce cease shovelling sand, piling up concrete, or changing the fashion of our arms (as important as these things are), rather than do the enemy's work in sweeping away our regiments.

But without regard to such a choice, there are special reasons why we should move slowly in permanent work to-day. Since the opening of our war there has been as great a change in all military matters as is usually produced by a century. All that has been proved so far is that the old system is effete; what will be enduring in the future has not been determined. A million expended in skillful experiments would be worth more now than ten millions for work done that we will have to undo. Are illustrations needed? Well:

England, Russia, and Prussia are using iron in defence. What is the plan and where is the place for the use of iron in our forts as determined upon by the Corps of Engineers?

Within this decade not long begun, our engineers were laboring over the proper platform to resist the tremendous recoil of our monster smoothbores. The plan then adopted has been changed by the adoption of the pneumatic buffers. This is the season of change. But the spirit of man remains the same.

The Ordnance Department has given us no system of rifled guns. But it has adopted a system of small arms against the recommendation of the Schofield board, and not fairly upon the recommendation of any board. The Terry board considered the adopted arm good, but not up to the demands of the times and expressly recommended further experiments.

It is evident that the stringency in money must be temporary, and the dollars beguiled the Army under its effects can easily be saved from the materiel by just resting a moment from our work while determining exactly what it is we wish and need. This materiel will be necessary only when we can get the best possible: it is no less necessary next year than this, and every wrong step is money absolutely thrown away. No one can resuscitate a regiment destroyed and make it instinct with the old life which thrilled through every fibre of its organization. You may cluster new men together again as the old were and call them by the same name but they are not the same. A regiment having a continuous existence is like the human organization, the time is calculable in which every element of its composition is exchanged for something new; but its friends never fail to recognize the same dear old identity, the same qualities that endeared it from the first.

I leave the subject here, reserving many points for discussion in a second letter. AMERICAN CITIZEN.

COMBATANTS OR NON-COMBATANTS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I desire to correct your correspondent "Z" upon one point. He writes: "The Ordnance Department furnishes no exception to this. It is allowed, for the defined civil duties of a non-combatant department, a number of enlisted mechanics and laborers, whose trades are carefully designated, and who do not make it their business to fight."

I fear "Z's" wish is father to his thought. He certainly cannot refer to law or approved regulations for authority on which to base the above assertions in regard to the Ordnance Department. It is the view of the duties and scope of the Ordnance as defined by the new regulations, but which as an Ordnance officer I am thankful to say has not yet become the law of the land.

The Ordnance soldiers are sergeants, corporals, 1st and 2nd class privates; and upon enlisting they make exactly the same engagements as other soldiers. At any time they may be placed upon active duty, and, during the war, every man desirous of enlisting was distinctly informed that he was liable for field service.

Even before the passage of the law changing the designation of master armors, master carpenters, and artificers and laborers, these men were liable to be sent into the field. Cannot "Z" take his thoughts back to the Mexican war, and acknowledge the justness of the brevets conferred upon Huger, Hagner, Callender, Laidley, Stone, Reno, and others, of the Ordnance, for gallant services while commanding batteries of these "non-combatant" laborers, allowed for "the defined civil duties" of the Department?

One question I would like to have "Z" answer. Are the two artificers (corporals of Ordnance) attached to each battery of artillery "combatants or non-combatants?"

— [Signature] —

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

INSPECTIONS.—The spring military displays continue to occupy the attention of the troops of the First division, and are the means of crowding the arsenal almost nightly with the friends of the various organizations which assemble to go through the Inspector-General's limited space reviews, and to exhibit their proficiency in drill. The exhibition thus far has been better than the average performances of these commands, but in scarcely any instance have the troops shown any remarkable improvement over other indoor spring parades. The usual number of errors are committed by officers and men, and instances of improvement are more often the exception than the rule. This to a great degree is caused by the general effort to draw out the full strength of the organizations, resulting in the presence of "veterans" or men who parade only occasionally, and who too frequently, even more than the recruits, mar by their carelessness the appearance of the battalions. It has been pretty clearly shown that, though service stripes may indicate service, they do not always imply knowledge of the duties of a soldier. The cause of this is that in almost every organization there is a bad though not unnatural habit of being less stringent upon members who, having served their time, fail to take up their discharges. To keep these men in the service, commanders too often fail to enforce fines for absence from drill, arguing that they fear they may lose what they term the best portion of their commands. These privileged characters therefore attend drill when the spirit moves them, or when, as on the occasions of these inspections, they can show off to good (or bad) effect in full-dress uniforms. Recruits, as a rule, have an ambition to excel in drill, and under careful and capable instruction they soon become the best soldiers of the command.

Since our last issue the Seventy-first and Seventy-ninth Infantry, of the First brigade, and the Seventh, Eighth, and Fifty-fifth Infantry, of the Third brigade, and Fifth Infantry, of the Second brigade, paraded for review, etc., by the Inspector-General—all at the arsenal, with the exception of the Seventh.

First (Battalion) Infantry. Colonel Webster, was inspected at the arsenal by General Morris on the evening of the 3d inst., parading six commands of twelve files, and, in new white cross-belts, made a handsome appearance. The "Little regiment" holds its own—in fact, is just as strong as a battalion as it was when termed a regiment. This is one of the remarkable features of the First, and has been for years. Small as it is it always looks well on parade. The review, inspection, and the movements by battalion were well performed. Colonel Webster and his officers will have to work harder than heretofore if they wish to increase the strength of his command. We have skeleton regiments enough in the First division, and have no room for skeleton battalions. It was on this ground alone that we opposed the reorganization of the command as a battalion when it was disbanded some time since. As far as we can see the change is only one of name. It is true it has a less number of companies, but its usual equalization for street parade, with few exceptions, was never more than six or seven commands, ten and twelve front. This battalion and the so-called Seventy-ninth regiment numerically are about the same. The First, however, by all odds is the best disciplined and drilled, and in our opinion far more effective. The Seventy-ninth was once a regiment, then grew to be a battalion, and is now a regimental battalion. The First was once a regiment in name, and is now just as strong as a battalion.

Seventy-first Infantry. Colonel Vose, paraded in full-dress at the arsenal on the evening of March 5. The threatened change of this command from its present comfortable armory to a sky-lighted floor on Ninth avenue only tended to increase the interest regarding the movements of the regiment, so that thousands of its friends flocked to see the regiment before it left for "parts unknown," as the proposed change of regimental quarters, if carried into effect, would undoubtedly destroy what *esprit de corps* remains in the regiment. The special effort to parade in good strength, and by its appearance and movements, to show the public of what stuff the famous "American Guard" is composed, was both wise and successful. The regiment likewise made this the occasion of not only a military exhibition at the arsenal, but of a great gala demonstration at the armory, and issued tasty cards of admission for both exhibitions. The arsenal was filled with a select assemblage, and while the ladies predominated to a large extent the number of military gentlemen present was unusual. The attendance of spectators in fact was so great that long before the hour of formation the doors of the arsenal were closed, and by this means only was the main floor kept comparatively free for the movements of the regiment. At 8:30 the line was formed by Adj. Graham, presenting the commands of twelve files, the battalion with band and drum corps forming three sides of a parallelogram. The appearance of the regiment was handsome, and this, with its manifest steadiness, called forth general praise. In the formation, the first part of the dress parade ceremony was followed, the band beating down the line in good style under charge of Drum-Major Jinks; the adjutant, however, omitted the word "troop" in giving the command to beat off. The review by General Morris immediately followed, the Inspector-General being accompanied by General Dunn, and General Ward and almost his full staff; also by Colonel Norman, of the Fifth division (General Husted) staff. This array of brilliantly uniformed and equipped officers was certainly complimentary to the regiment, and added not a little to the *glair* of the occasion. The men during the review were very steady; in fact, we have never seen the Seventy-first do better. The passage was in limited space style, for which, with the front of the regiment, there was no necessity. As we have said

before, we see no serious objection to the form suggested by the Inspector-General, but we must enter our protest against any deviation from the forms provided by the Tactics, when they can be consistently followed. With twelve, or even a greater number of files front, there is ample room to wheel into column, and pass in far better style than breaking by fours and then forming company front after the change of direction. If, however, General Morris, suggests this limited space form of reviews for practice, then of course it is entirely another matter.

The fronts and company distance in the review were very fair, but the rear ranks rather open and not well aligned. The two right companies after passing in review preserved the company front; in fact, the entire battalion came near following the example of these companies. While the reviewing party was passing along the front of the battalion the regimental commander set a bad example of unsteadiness by signalling a guard posted near the point of review, and directed him to request two gentlemen, who had thoughtlessly retained their hats on their heads, to remove them. This, at such a time particularly, was in exceedingly bad taste. At the close of the review Colonel Vose omitted the customary preparatory command, "Prepare to open ranks," for which command, by the way, we fail to see any authority. An inspection in open column of companies followed. The Inspector-General looked carefully at the full-dress uniforms and cross-belts of the men, and seemed much gratified at their general excellent condition. During the inspection the regimental band, under the leadership of Mr. Eben, gave some charming music, and noticeable among the selections was the Seventy-first Quickstep, in which the drum corps took a most active part, the drummers having been granted temporary leave of absence from their respective companies for this purpose. Movements by battalion followed. In executing on the left close column by division the commandant of Company A (colors), having so long been accustomed to the eight company battalion formation, must have forgotten that the battalion had been increased to ten companies on this occasion, or else why did he direct the second division to support arms, when he commanded the third? So good an officer should be more careful, for it is sometimes important for an officer to know his position in executing movements by battalion. In the next movement, column of fours break from the right to march to the left, the left companies lost much distance, and the limited space of the room compelled the companies after breaking to change direction and march down the front and rear of the two left companies. The movement therefore appeared considerably mixed for a time, but the battalion column, like a snake, finally unwound itself, and came out all right. The marching in column of division was very handsomely performed, and the step of the battalion throughout the drill was very handsome, and in excellent time. Double column at half distance was well performed. In deploying, after executing the movement on rear division column close in mass, the battalion became badly mixed. The execution of the manual at a halt and on the march was well done, as also was the closing battalion movement, first column by division, on first division right in front. Colonel Vose seemed in unusually good voice during the drill, but was a little hurried in giving his commands, particularly in the manual. Adjutant Graham gives his commands in a spirited manner, and was generally very correct in his duties. After dismissal a social concert and hop was given at the regimental armory, which was largely attended. The armory was handsomely decorated, and the different companies entertained their friends in good style. Colonel Vose and his officers entertained the reviewing party and a large number of the friends of the regiment in the Board of Officers' room in a most sumptuous manner, and everything indicated the best of spirits, despite the proposed removal of the regiment from its present armory.

Seventy-ninth Infantry assembled for review, etc., on the evening of March 6, parading eight commands of eight files. Lieutenant-Colonel Stetson was in command, the acceptance of his resignation being then pending. The parade was remarkably slim for an occasion like this, but the weather was anything but propitious, and that may have had some effect on the Highlanders. Moreover, the present condition of the affairs of the command is hardly conducive to large turnouts. During the equalization it was difficult to comprehend exactly who was performing the duties of the adjutant, the commanding officer or the chief of staff; any little omission on the part of the latter was therefore fairly excusable. After the formation the battalion was prepared for review, the men looking very well in line; the passage after the usual method, despite the small front, was not quite up to the standard, the company distance being only fair, and the ligaments broken by following the new method for reviews. The salutes, with few exceptions, were execrable. It is very evident that the officers of the Seventy-ninth have given little attention to the manual of the sword; and we would suggest the propriety of organizing a class for sword exercise. It is almost as important for an officer to know how to handle his sword as it is for a soldier to understand the manual of arms. Judging, however, from the ignorance displayed in this regard in the National Guard, this part of an officer's knowledge is considered of little importance. We question whether, in examining an officer, any member of the Examining Board ever asks an officer how he should handle his sword. At the close of the review the battalion was broken into open column of companies for informal inspection. In escorting the colors to the front, the adjutant weakened the color company temporarily, but under the circumstances the ceremony could hardly have been arranged otherwise. Perhaps the company might have formed single rank for the emergency. The battalion movement which followed the inspection was fairly performed, and after it the parade was dismissed with ranks closed. At the review the color sergeants were "backward in coming forward," and the drum-major honored the Inspector-General with one ruffle, while his actual rank entitles him to at least two, and his brevet rank, perhaps, one more. General Ward, the First brigade commander, however, came to the rescue, and ordered the two additional ruffles. At the close, however, "not a drum was heard." There was one instance, in which the battalion failed to obey orders. This occurred just previous to the close of the review when the battalion was in column of fours, when, to bring it into line, its commander gave the order, *Fours about*; the battalion, however, came into line *fours left*, and nothing was said about it. The resignation of Lieutenant-Colonel Stetson has been accepted, and that of Colonel Shaw has been tendered, and he will no doubt be relieved of his command before the end of the month. Colonel Shaw has been with the Seventy-ninth in its ups-and-downs

for many years, but ill health has prevented his giving the command the attention necessary to keep it up to the standard, and for that reason he has often threatened to resign, but until now has never carried his threat into effect. There is some outside talk of consolidating the First with the Seventy-ninth, but we do not favor any such proposition. It would surely kill all the spirit in the regiment consolidated. Rather build up the Seventy-ninth; and it must be done. It is too gallant a command, and too clannish to die. Let us have at least one good Highland regiment. It can be done with the right man at its head.

Seventh Infantry. Colonel Emmons Clark, paraded at its armory on the evening of March 10, for inspection by General Morris. It was the announced purpose of having the regiment reviewed and inspected at the Union Square plaza, on this evening, and a number of people had gathered in this vicinity to witness the movements, but blustering weather was altogether too much for the members, so the march on the plaza was postponed. The armory was crowded with ladies and gentlemen, only a portion of whom, however, was able to see the inspection, in consequence of the space occupied by the regiment in column. No formal formation of the battalion took place for this reason, the companies, after equalization, merely taking their respective positions in column, with as little marching as possible. The regiment in full dress and equipped in marching order, presented ten commands of the unusual number of twenty-eight files. In column the battalion with this company's front stretching across the room, looked very handsome, and its steadiness throughout the ceremony of inspection was almost equal to that of the West Point Cadets. During the inspection by company there was only one instance of unsteadiness observed by us—and we watched carefully—and this occurred to our surprise in the instance of the first sergeant of the seventh company (A) in column. He seems not to have been able to resist the temptation of a glance along the line of sergeants in two or three instances when the inspector was passing in his rear, and when the company was at attention. General Morris was assisted by General's Dunn and Heath of the Governor's staff, while the staff of the Third brigade looked on. The band performed some fine selections during the evening, and was frequently applauded. As the regiment executed no review in consequence of the limited space and unsafe state of the armory, we are left without opportunity to criticize or commend. At the close of the inspection the companies moved off to the lower floor and were dismissed, the members of some of the companies for an hour or so amusing their friends in the company room, while the officers entertained the reviewing party and some other guests, among whom were several officers of the Army. The total strength of the regiment at this parade was 716 all told, distributed as follows: field and staff 7, non-commissioned staff 8, band 47, Company A 56, B 89, C 54, D 48, E 49, F 54, G 71, H 94, I 51, and K 88. Company H as usual leads, but is followed closely by B, K, and G. Company C presented the best record, by having every man on the roll present, and Company I showed an increase of 24 since May, 18 of whom have been recruited since October 28.

THE IMPERIAL GUARD.—This is the high-sounding title of a so-called military organization "now being formed" in New York city. Its organization is, of course, of the independent or come-and-go order, and its function to parade in elegant uniforms on fine days, and endure such like hardships. This "Imperial Guard" evidently aspires to nothing beyond dress, and social union, and disdains the idea of strict military discipline. It may therefore appeal to a certain class of vain young men who enjoy appearing in the uniform of soldiers, but to whom the duties and penalties of actual military service are distasteful; but it cannot amount to anything, either in fact or in public estimation, as a military body, or even a school for drill and discipline. Such organizations in years past brought ridicule on the militia of the country, and it is fortunate that even a pompous name is not now able to impose them again on New York. Before the war we had plenty of these play soldiers; though in some instances when the States failed to make proper provision for a military organization the "independent" company was the natural expression of the military spirit of our young men, and laid the basis of a sounder condition of military organization which has grown up since the war. The day for such bodies is past now, and of all places, in New York. Even in the palmiest days of fuss and feathers, too, the "Imperial Guard" in the uniform it proposes to wear would have provoked the laughter even of the gaping servant maids, whom at least it should expect to appal with its magnificence. We shall not waste time in criticising the absurd title of the thing—"Imperial Guard." It is too un-American, un-republican, and stupidly snobbish to appeal to anybody of sense or knowledge of the fitness of things. But as a matter of curiosity we give the following prospectus of the mighty project:

THE IMPERIAL GUARD.

An independent military organization, now being formed in this city, to number five hundred members, and which will be one of the finest organizations of the kind in the country. The object of this organization is instruction in the school of the soldier—without that annoyance and tax on the time of its members which is incumbent on the members of the National Guard—and by its receptions during the winter months, to promote social union and fellowship among its members.

The proposed uniform is scarlet coat with gold trimmings, dark blue pants, bearskin hat, black belts, light blue overcoat (same as worn by the National Guard) fatigue cap. The cost of the complete uniform will be about \$125. Members are expected to have their uniforms in time for the first parade after their election to membership. It will be seen that the full-dress uniform is similar to that worn by the British Grenadiers.

Squad drills will be held weekly; company drills will be held monthly. There will be no drills during the summer months. The annual parade will take place, probably, in September of each year. Special parades will take place when ordered by the company. The first parade will take place either in June or September.

The commissioned officers will not be elected, until the permanent organization is effected.

The armory building which it is proposed to erect will contain a meeting room, reading room and library, a suite of parlors, hat and cloak rooms, a banqueting hall, property rooms for the safe keeping of such articles of uniform as the members may desire to leave at the armory, and a large assembly room with galleries sufficient to accommodate some four thousand persons, exclusive of the floor, which will accommodate some fifteen hundred more. This hall will be one of the finest and largest in the country, and when not required for the use of the organization will be rented for balls, concerts, etc., from which a revenue may be derived, which will be devoted to the liquidation of the debt incurred in its erection.

Receptions will be given by the Imperial Guard, during the winter, for the members and invited guests only. No tickets to be sold. These receptions will be on a scale of splendor surpassing those of any similar organization.

The expense of membership in the Imperial Guard will be: Uniform, \$125; annual dues, \$30. There is no initiation fee. Fines for non-attendance of drills and parades have not yet been fixed, but will be nominal.

Candidates for membership in the Imperial Guard must be not less than five feet six inches in height, and of good moral character. The term of service is unlimited, any member being at liberty to resign at any time he may desire.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.—This command has received another set back—the plans of its new armory, after a competent examination, having been declared so defective that the Board of Supervisors have refused to have them carried out in the construction of the new building. This, with the condemnation of the foundation of the building, puts a pretty "blue" appearance on matters and things in the regiment. The battalion drill ordered for Wednesday evening at the State Arsenal was postponed, and the officers of the regiment, by special appointment on this evening, met the military committee of the Board of Supervisors regarding the new armory matter. It strikes us this whole armory "business" has been terribly bungled, and we trust the officers of the regiment have influence enough with the members of the Board of Supervisors to bring the regiment out of the chaos. The matter requires hard pushing, and the Thirteenth must work lively. There is no prospect of the regiment losing its building, as some members have been led to suppose; so we trust they will keep up a good heart, go on recruiting, and, as they have waited long, just "wait a little longer," and all will be well.

At the consultation of the officers of the regiment and the Military Committee of the board of Supervisors, it was decided to amend the plans of the armory and to commence with all despatch the construction of the building, so to have it ready for occupancy by the fall.

FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.—On the evening of March 11 this regiment was reviewed at its armory by Mayor Hunter, of Brooklyn. The building was filled with a select assemblage, and the regiment paraded ten companies of ten files, in full dress, occupying, in line, almost the entire sides of the room. Colonel Austen was in command, and, after formation by Acting Adjutant Brownell, the battalion was prepared for review. The Mayor acknowledged the salute, and after waiting a moment for his staff, comprising the "City Fathers," to follow (which they did not), he started off alone to inspect the line. The regimental commander seeing his honor's position immediately came to the rescue by leaving the front of the battalion, and accompanied the Mayor. To pass in review, the battalion, from necessity broke into fours, closed on the right, and then formed company at first change of direction. The passage was well done, the company fronts and distances being remarkably good under the circumstances, and the rear ranks well closed and aligned. There were a few correct salutes, but, as usual, very few. At the close of the review the battalion was broken into fours, and then executed to the right, column at half distance by division, in really excellent style. Square was then formed smoothly, the officers, however, showing scarcely snap enough in the reduction. The battalion commander corrected the commandant of the third division, when it was the fourth division commandant (I) who erroneously came to a "support" after the reduction of the square. The marching in column of companies was well done, and the formation and marching right and left by column of division exceedingly handsome. It must be remembered that the companies had scarcely half-a-dozen paces to steady the fronts, and the rapid manner in which this was done by all the divisions—particularly the fourth—was, to say the least, remarkable. It is only justice to say that the Forty-seventh can make handsomer battalion movements in the limited space of its armory than any other regiment of the division. Colonel Austen is always cool headed, and knows just how to handle his command. At the close of the review complimentary remarks were made by the Mayor, Alderman Strong, of the Eastern, and Alderman Richardson, of the Western, District of Brooklyn. Colonel Austen then paid some well-deserved compliments to Drum-Major McIntire, and closed by presenting him, on behalf of the drum corps, with a handsome "non-com" sword. The battalion was then broken and reformed for dress parade, Lieutenant-Colonel Rogers in command. This was well done, the men being steady and the manual excellent; the commanding officer, however, dismissed at a parade rest. At the termination of the military proceedings the guests were entertained,

and the armory exhibited to the city authorities, while the members of the regiment and their guests danced to good music until past midnight.

NINTH INFANTRY.—The non-commissioned officers drill, under Adjutant Luckey, last week, was well attended, and the sergeants and corporals most attentive throughout the drill, which chiefly consisted in detail matters, such as receiving and giving details from one company to another, etc. This is the second drill of the kind, and there will be two more; Adjutant Luckey being determined to have his non-commissioned officers thoroughly posted in these matters. Drum-Major Hill was voted a new uniform complete, at the recent board of officers meeting, in which he will appear at the review and inspection before General Morris on the 18th inst. It is reported as a gorgeous affair. Tickets for the reception to be held on the 25th inst., are being liberally subscribed for by the members of the regiment, and distributed amongst their friends. 2,000 tickets will be the maximum number.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—SECOND Lieutenant Edward A. Taylor has resigned his commission in the Twenty-second.

—THE Howitzer Battery, Eleventh brigade, Second division, will receive a new uniform shortly, also Gatling guns.

—THE Adjutant-General's report for 1873 has been forwarded to the different headquarters of the troops of the State.

—ONE of the recently elected commandants of the Seventy-ninth has been offered a first lieutenancy in the Twenty-second.

—COMPANY H, Twenty-eighth battalion, Captain Platte, on Monday buried with military honors, its late comrade private Gewehr.

—THE drum and bugle corps of the Fifth, will "beat the drum and sound the horn" at the Germania Assembly Rooms, on the evening of March 16, and not at the regimental armory, as stated in the last number.

—BY the resignation of Adjutant Hunter the Twenty-third loses one of the best adjutants in the National Guard. The regimental headquarters books and papers are handsome samples of hard work, and thorough knowledge of duties.

—ONE of the most enthusiastic officers in the National Guard is one who ranks as major, does the entire duty of a captain, acts by appointment as adjutant, and yet finds time to drill as one of the members of a cavalry organization—all in the Second division.

—THE commandant of what at one time was considered the best troop organization in the Second division was recently arrested on a civil process for sundry embezzlements of numerous and petty character. The troop is attached to the division headquarters.

—THE Massachusetts militia troops, or at least its officers, have received from the State Headquarters copies of the new revised infantry tactics. This really shows enterprise, as the book has only been really out a little over a week from the publishers.

—THE First regiment of Virginia made a handsome turnout in Richmond February 31, in honor of Washington's birthday. It was by far the finest military display which has taken place in Richmond since or before the war. The colored militia troops paraded on the 23d in honor of the day.

—BATTERY A, Second division, Captain Stuber, assembled for drill on the 10th inst., preparatory to inspection by General Morris, which latter will take place on the 17th, but that day being the anniversary of the great Patrick, it is doubtful whether a corporal's guard will be present.

—THE sixth annual hop of Company E, Fourth regiment, Jersey, took place on the evening of March 3, and was a success in attendance and music. There were representatives present from the several New Jersey commands, also some from New York and Brooklyn, including a delegation from the Old Guard.

—COMPANY C, of the Twenty-seventh Infantry, hitherto captainless, has elected Mr. Spicer, of Mount Vernon, captain, by a plurality vote. Company F, of the same regiment, of New Rochelle, has elected as its commander an ex-volunteer officer, Mr. Corville, of New Rochelle. The long wished for uniforms of the Twenty-seventh are positively promised at last, and the regiment expects to parade somewhere about 300 file at spring parades.

—THE Boston papers publish in full recent company orders issued by Capt. G. A. J. Colgan, commanding Company K, Ninth Massachusetts, in which he urges renewed exertions on the part of the members in filling up the company, and in conclusion very truly says: "Though your officers work with untiring zeal they cannot accomplish all they desire except by the united and vigorous efforts of every man, and the commander takes this opportunity to call on each man to be doubly zealous to fulfill faithfully every obligation." Captain Colgan is one of the hardest working officers of the Ninth, and Company K has and will undoubtedly continue to prosper under his zealous control.

—At a meeting of the Amateur Rifle Club held on Wednesday a circular was submitted incorporating an address to American riflemen, and the programme of the proposed international rifle match at Creedmoor next fall in response to the challenge of the "Irish eight." All native born riflemen are urged to interest themselves in the contest, and those who desire to form part of the team are requested to forward to the secretary of the Amateur Club, Fred. P. Fairbanks, 194 Broadway, New York, on or before July 1, a sworn certificate of the score of fifteen shots made by them at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards.

—THE Twenty-third gave its fifth band concert on the evening of the 10th inst. at its armory in Brooklyn. The concert was preceded by a guard mounting, Captain Joy acting as officer of the day, and Lieutenant Story as adjutant. The guard was formed in good style, but the men had their bayonets fixed. The concert consisted of four selections, which were given in the usual superior style of the regimental band. Dancing then commenced and continued until 12 o'clock. The next concert will be given on Saturday evening, March 21. A meeting of the members of the regiment is called for Saturday evening, to consider the proposed trip of the Twenty-third to Boston, in June next.

—ACCORDING to the Western Landmark, the Adjutant-General's office of the State of Missouri is "one of the pleasantest looking places about here." (Jefferson City). The St. Louis Daily Globe confirms this, in a semi-facetious and critical article, and states that it takes five clerks at a salary of \$100 per month, to "run" the office. Among other things it says, "whoever cares to investigate the routine duty of business in the office of our Adjutant-General on a fair day after the adjournment of the General Assembly, will find five young gentlemen industriously occupied with the problem, how to find anything at all where-with to kill time." This we must confess is somewhat severe on the General Headquarters of the State of Missouri, but the State itself is to blame, because it don't give these "young gentlemen" more to occupy their time. This the Legislature can do by framing militia laws and organizing and properly supporting a National Guard.

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The following named officers have been commissioned in the National Guard State of New York, during the month of January, 1874:

Ninth Brigade—First Lieutenant John D. Brook, aide-de-camp.

Third Cavalry—John H. Hartorn, first lieutenant; Justus Luhrs, first lieutenant.

First Battalion—Richard M. Bruno, captain; William Barthman, second lieutenant.

Fifth Infantry—Henry Wilker, captain; Charles Schlarb, first lieutenant.

Sixth Infantry—Henry Finckernagel, second lieutenant; William F. Quinn, first lieutenant; James Murphy, second lieutenant.

Seventh Infantry—John M. Armory, second lieutenant.

Ninth Infantry—Solomon E. Japha, second lieutenant.

Tenth Infantry—John L. Staats, Jr., major.

Fifteenth Battalion—Peter Alsagood, captain; Elbe H. Kugeler, first lieutenant; Martin G. Reimera, second lieutenant; First Lieutenant George H. Dietrich, adjutant.

Nineteenth Battalion—Robert H. Brown, first lieutenant; John W. Terwilliger, first lieutenant; J. C. F. Dixerorth, second lieutenant; First Lieutenant Patrick Brennan, quartermaster.

Twenty-fifth Infantry—William Blaise, captain.

Twenty-seventh Infantry—George G. Dewitt, Jr., major; Conrad Frederick, first lieutenant; Henry Haffen, second lieutenant.

Forty-fourth Battalion—James C. Brown, captain; Charles A. Bogardus, first lieutenant; William H. Tripp, second lieutenant.

Forty-seventh Infantry—Frank C. Brownell, first lieutenant; John B. Brown, second lieutenant; John C. Rogers, first lieutenant; Henry J. Richardson, first lieutenant; Isaac J. Wardell, second lieutenant; William H. Brownell, first lieutenant; John A. Edwards, second lieutenant.

Forty-eighth Infantry—Frank Baltes, second lieutenant.

Fiftieth Battalion—Chester D. Burch, first lieutenant.

Fifty-first Infantry—Adolph Schwartz, first lieutenant; Benjamin A. Potter, second lieutenant.

Sixty-ninth Infantry—Joseph Allen, captain.

Eighty-fourth Infantry—William A. G. Hooton, first lieutenant; Andrew R. Gibson, second lieutenant.

Ninety-sixth Infantry—John Kopf, captain; William Brannen-burg, first lieutenant; Adolph W. Meylich, first lieutenant; John Langer, second lieutenant; Albert Walach, second lieutenant.

The following resignations in the National Guard, State of New York, have been accepted during the same period:

Colonel Charles W. Fuller, Fifty-fifth Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonels—C. A. Stetson, Jr., Seventy-ninth Infantry; John C. Bennett, Fifty-first Infantry.

Major Paul F. Munde, surgeon, Eleventh Infantry.

Captains—Anton Schneider, Sixth Infantry; James H. Coyle, Tenth Infantry; Thomas H. McGrath, Thirteenth Infantry; Escha Holcomb, Fiftieth Battalion; B. Hufnagle, Twenty-seventh Infantry.

First-Lieutenants—Henry Hafner, Twenty-eighth Battalion; Max Pincus, Sixth Infantry; Thomas Martin, Forty-ninth Infantry; L. Hauswiler, Jr., Tenth Infantry; Peter J. Larkin, Tenth Infantry.

Second Lieutenants—Julius Armbruster, Separate Troop Cavalry, Twenty-fifth Brigade, Seventh Division; David Wolf, Ninth Infantry; David B. Horton, Twenty-seventh Infantry.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The supply of Upton's new Tactics procured by Adjutant-General Cunningham has been exhausted, and a further appropriation must be had in order to fully supply all the companies of the militia. It is now proposed, providing the Legislature shows liberality, to procure copies enough for every commissioned officer, and also for the first sergeant of each company.

At a meeting of the field, staff and line officers of the Ninth regiment it was voted to reconsider the vote whereby they agreed to adopt a certain style of hat for the new uniform, and a committee was appointed to procure patterns from which to make another selection. The questions of recruits and recruiting was considered, and a committee was appointed to superintend recruiting and investigate the characters of all applicants for admission to the regiment.

The old Dorchester High School would make an excellent armory for two companies of infantry, and might be occupied by Company I, First regiment, Dorchester Rifles, and the new company of the First Battalion of Infantry, soon to be located in that section. At present the building is occupied by a church society, and \$5 per Sunday is paid for the use of the building.

The State will pay \$16,000 for armories in Boston this year.

After a great deal of procrastination the question of compensating the Battalion of Light Artillery for services at the great battle of the 1st of March, 1873, is now before the Legislature. The Legislature has agreed upon Judge Russell as the man to decide how much or how little the artillerymen are entitled to. It is to be hoped that the Judge will decide this long-standing question without unnecessary delay.—Boston Herald.

The Ninth is the only regimental organization located in Boston, and therefore is constantly before the public through the press. At its recent inspection it mustered 385 men present, 104 absent, 489 in the aggregate.

LOUISIANA.—On Sunday, February 22, the troops of the First division of this State paraded in honor of Washington's birthday in New Orleans, and were reviewed by the Governor. At the North a parade of this nature on Sunday would be looked upon as a sad indication of the general demoralization of the times; but not so in the Crescent city. There military parades and inspections usually take place on Sunday, as has heretofore been chronicled in these columns. The parade on the 22d ult. was one of the best ever held in New Orleans, and was witnessed by a vast assemblage of people. The line of march was taken up at 2 o'clock, the troops appearing in new uniforms just received from New York. At 4 o'clock they were reviewed by the Governor, accompanied by Major-General Longstreet, commanding First division, and their staffs. The New Orleans Republican says that, "take it all in all, the parade was one of the most magnificent demonstrations New Orleans has ever witnessed, and the Governor was given new cause to be proud of the material that composes, and the men who command, the citizen soldiery of Louisiana."

MARYLAND.—The Fifth and Sixth regiments of the National Guard of this State, located in Baltimore, visited Annapolis on the 5th and 9th inst., and were reviewed by the new commander-in-chief, Governor Groome and the State officials. The troops were well received, and were the recipients of many courtesies, from not only the civil authorities and citizens, but from the United States naval officers and marines stationed at the Naval Academy. The troops, particularly the famous Fifth, Colonel Jenkins, looked exceedingly handsome, parading ten companies of fourteen files. The excursion had a double object in view—that of a diversion for the members of the regiment, and also to enable the officers of the State Government to see for themselves to what proficiency Maryland's favorite military organization has attained, and to acquaint them with the necessity for making an appropriation to aid in their future maintenance. In this connection it is proper to say that of the State appropriations for the past several years (amounting to \$35,000 per annum) the Fifth regiment has received a liberal proportion, but a sum inadequate to its necessities. It is understood that a bill will be introduced at the present session fixing the appropriation for the entire State militia at \$50,000 per annum. The proposition has already received the sanction of many of the members of both Houses, and there is no apprehension that it will meet with any serious objection. The letter of "Maryland," regarding this excursion, and for which we extend our thanks, is unavoidably crowded out.

THE OLD MIDSHIPMAN AGAIN.

DEAR JACK: Please accept my sincerest sympathy. Your letter is as inconsistent as the Navy regulations. Had I not recognised your rather illegible chirography, I might have fancied that, instead of being a letter from a fellow at the School, it was a literary effort on the part of one of those unfortunate individuals who cannot, for the life of him, decide whether his pride is badly wounded by being officially informed that his instruction is worthless, or his vanity greatly flattered by being put on the Board that shows the inefficiency of his teaching, but who, at all times, suffers tortures from a chronic case of *cacoethes scribendi*.

It can't be whiskey. It must be "spoons." Ah! you've got it bad; poor old chap!

After all our rejoicing over its promulgation, you allude to the most glorious paper that was ever issued from Department as "that cursed order."

Haven't I experienced how beautifully it works for us? Your idea that I should feel "cut up" because the stupid old system of bone-ing for marks is abolished, and the grand new one of boot-licking one's seniors for a good cruise report is substituted, is altogether too absurd; for you know, I never shone very brilliantly at bone-ing or in getting good marks; but you just ought to see how I glisten and glitter and scintillate in getting a good cruise report. And the good letters from commanding officers certainly are things to shut up the eye of the Board with.

Were I not armed with some first-raters, I should, indeed, as you suggest, tremble at the thought of the ordeal of passing such a Board as that of '70. As it is, I'm most serenely confident, not only of passing the Board with flying colors, but of making a great many numbers, numbers that I could never have gained under the old "work for what you get" system.

Fellows passed the Boards of '70, '71, and '72, on their good letters and "respectful bearing," and as there is no reason to suppose that other Boards will be differently constituted, I have nothing to fear and everything to hope; for the letters are already in my possession, and no man can excel me in showing the most abjectly "respectful bearing."

Old D. F. was dreadfully foolish, as might naturally be expected of a man possessed of his unlucky initials; but it was not his utter ignorance of the profession that bilged him. Many a more stupid man passed the Board by obtaining a list of the questions to be asked—these questions are very easily gotten at now-a-days—cramping them for the examination day and slushing down the whole with a liberal allowance of subservience. D. F.'s pet idiosyncrasy ran in the "independent spirit" groove, and it was this that bilged him; not his innate doltishness, as you seem to suppose.

Why do you afflict me with all those particulars about the sore-headed "60ers"? Haven't I heard them whine and pule over their grievances enough, without your serving me with a re-hash?

"It's really nauseating," as Lieut.-Comdr. Good-boy remarked in the section-room when one of the fellows had the temerity to state that the standing part of a first-rate's main-brace was sometimes fitted with a jigger. Haven't I heard them denounce that fraud, the cruise of the "Jollybottle," and the way the sweet youths were enticed aboard of her with promises of splendid opportunities for obtaining professional experience? Haven't I heard them wax indignant over the "ex post facto" character of the Department's order of November '70?

Did I not inform you of all this, and show why we must block their little game if they attempted to obtain their "legal rights," or whatever they call them? Most assuredly I did make such a suggestion, but as you were too lazy or too spoony to act upon it, I was forced to arrange the matter myself. The best of the joke is that I have used a lot of the old anti-academy-lits for cats'-paws. It's so much nicer to get the chestnuts without burning one's own fingers, you know. Ah! there is nothing like being "sons of politicians" such as you and I!

You will understand my method of foiling these stupidly trusting-in-justice fellows, when you read the Congressional news.

Yes, Merit "lights on me like a Brahmin kite on a dead Malay," and "rides me down like a quarter-gunner on the main-tack."

If you remember, I was the unfortunate man who asked him, when he was Instructor of Gunnery at the School, why a time fuze burned so rapidly in a rifle projectile, and received the lucid explanation: "Why, don't you see?" "Rotary motion; rotary motion." "More oxygen in the air." "Savez! savez!"

Poor Merit remembers to this day the explosion of laughter in the section-room, and "squares yards" by sending me on errands to the ship's cook and "horsing" me generally, in the most approved brass-mounted way. Now, don't criticize his French, as you do mine. If you have entirely forgotten the fun we had in old C.'s section over his rather peculiar "bust" on the famous Tallyrandic advice to juniors, you certainly must remember the "more oxygen in the air," for it was a favorite phrase at the school when you were a "plebe." You attempt a little sarcasm on the French quotation, and you strenuously endeavor to exude a little satire on the meagreness of our stipend, when you write about "well-paid chaps like you and me." This is very poor stuff to write to a man in the service; for we both know that Uncle Sam has much the worst end of the bargain, though he give us, after graduation, only the pay of a third-rate counter-jumper.

No, Jack, if ever again you feel tempted to try the ironic, ponder the advice of the immortal Sidney to people about to marry, and, "don't." It is not your forte, you know; and clumsy attempts to be funny are not amusing to one's correspondents. Another thing in your letter, that is in very bad taste, is your applying a very strong adjective to "the commanders" and then endeavoring to palm off the expression as mine.

* Actual fact.

Such a word should never be used, and if it be, most assuredly it should not go down on paper.

Since the Sunday studies at the school are discontinued you have not the least excuse for profanity. As I have advised you to cultivate the "rope-strapped" style, you may fancy that you are doing the thing agonistically by using bad language; but allow me to inform you, that that is the peculiar privilege of the remnants of the flint-locked age, and that no infringement is allowed even by us their abject admirers. And, Jack, as your mentor, I really must remonstrate against your appropriating an expression from "Solon Shingle" and trying to make it appear original. If you must say "jess so," please consider that I have seen John Owens, and—don't forget your quotation marks.

Your statistical mention of the cost of naval cadet education pleased me with its true fossiliferous-crawtwang. Ventilate the figures all you can, and show how the expense of education is proportional to the length of Rascality Row, and you may be able to have the Row curtailed. But you weary me with your talk of the Navy "insisting on its officers being men of professional ability, as well as men of honor."

Perhaps you cannot help imbibing something of this sort, exposed as you are to the precepts and examples of the officers of the school, but you can hardly imagine how silly it sounds since the issue of "the order."

By the way, you will notice that my present address is Key West. I concluded not to go to the westward from Callao, as the lookout was that there would be rather too much sea work to suit my temperament.

A bad case of Panama fever sent me off the station, homeward-bound, on sick leave. The steamer broke down off St. Nicola Mole and we put in to Port au Prince. From that gay capital we chartered a schooner to the Havana, and I should have been in the bosom of my family before this, had I not learned of the capital opportunity for getting another good letter. Of course, I was bound not to lose the chance; so I got well and procured telegraphic orders to duty in the fleet. The letter is safe now, and I amuse myself by watching the drill and seeing how hopelessly galled some of the old cocks get when such a signal as "on the centre division, first and third divisions, from the right and left form echelon of vessels," is run up aboard the flag. Of course the men from the school have to keep the ships from fouling each other and straighten out the fleet into some kind of shape.

Everything is referred to them, just as the board of '70 referred the examination papers to the junior instructors at the Academy to find out how incorrect they were, although I never could understand why the decisions could not be arrived at without the help of the Rascality Rowers. Now, I'll venture to say that the majority of that board, all unaided, would have known at once that D. F.'s method of finding the time of high water by means of a pole was wrong; and I really believe that some of the members knew the right one.

What Bill Sterling meant, by saying that I would find congenial companions at Sydney, was that I would fraternize with the convicts. It was one of his jokes, don't you see? Lubberly, like Bill himself, but not so bad, considering the source. He is out of his reckoning, though, as he usually is. Imbued with the principles that are set forth by "the new order," and following in the wake of my seniors, I admire people who do clever things, but not those who get jammed in trying.

Let me beg you not to publish any more of my letters. They are for your instruction, and not for the amusement of the readers of the ARMY AND NAVY.

I fancy it is hardly necessary to caution you against publishing any of your own effusions, since the profane language you indulge in is hardly fit to put in print.

It's all right to "knock off" "bone-ing for standing," but you really ought to keep your English studies along, just enough to enable you to write a decent letter, you know.

Thanks for the gossip at the end of your epistle. It was extremely interesting. And so she very "improvidently married the barber." Jack, this is a bad, wicked world; but there's lots of fun in it, if one only knows how to pick it out.

Get over your spooniness as soon as you can, drop your vulgarity, cultivate consistency, and write me a rational letter before sheepskin day. Pityingly yours,

U. S. S. ———, KEY WEST, FLA. JERRY.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

A NEW building, 132 feet long and 26 feet wide, is ordered to be constructed at the gun-wharf at Sheerness as a store for torpedoes at that station.

SEVEN of the 17 German Corps d'Armee are already armed with the Mauser rifle, and the remainder are expected to receive the new weapon within a year and a half.

THE German Government proposes in future to send out an iron-clad cruising squadron every year. Two screw corvettes and a gunboat are to be attached to the East India and West India stations.

A SPLENDID wedding gift, of the value of 2,000 guineas, will be presented to the Duchess of Edinburgh, on the part of the officers of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines, on her arrival in London. It takes the form of a desert service of gold plate, the principal feature of which is a large hexagonal plateau bearing the arms of England and Russia in relief, the monogram of the Duke and Duchess, and an inscription.

A FURTHER trial of the Moncrieff improved gun-carriage has been had at Shoeburyness, in continuation of that which came off at the Woolwich Butts. Thirty-five rounds of shot and shell were fired at angles of elevation from point-blank up to 13 degrees, and the performance of the carriage in action was all that could be desired. A good deal of interest, say the London

journals, attaches to this last invention of Major Moncrieff, which is calculated to meet the new conditions which modern artillery has imposed on siege trains—a problem which up to this time has had no better solution than the Prussian one of over-bank fire, used by them at the siege of Paris. It is understood that the new carriage has been handed over to the recently-formed committee on working heavy ordnance, and the principle employed has also been recommended for very heavy guns of position, on which these experiments have an important bearing.

SURGEON-GENERAL MACLEAN, of the British Army, in a recent lecture at the Royal United Service Institution, on sanitary precautions for troops in tropical climates, observed that the change of equipment in the dress of soldiers employed in tropical climates was the most beneficial that had been accomplished since the wearing of armor. Nothing was more important than the leaving free the organs of respiration and locomotion. Next to convenient equipment was the use of pure water on the march, and this was a matter that should be particularly looked to. With regard to the use of spirits, it was now generally admitted that they were hurtful in military hygiene. This was particularly true in reference to tropical climates. They did not aid in bearing fatigue, but on the contrary led to a degeneration of the human tissue. He quoted a passage from the private journal of Sir Hope Grant to show the evil effects of the use of spirits. Tea and coffee and the light wines of France were far preferable.

THE *Borsenzeitung*, of Berlin, says that the German system of artillery has now been adopted by many foreign States in all parts of the world. The Government of Chili has ordered two field batteries to be armed with Krupp guns, and the greater part of the Spanish artillery is composed of guns made according to the same system. A portion of the army of Japan is already armed with the Prussian needle-gun, and Krupp guns will probably also be introduced in that country. The same guns are now adopted by Russia, Belgium, and Roumania. The Turkish Government has ordered a number of them for its field artillery; Italy has converted its bronze guns according to the Krupp breech-loading system, and Austria will gradually replace its field-guns by Krupp breech-loaders. The use of the German naval guns is even more general than that of the field-guns. Austria has long used them, and even China possesses a considerable number of them. As to France, she would have had Krupp guns both for her field and her marine artillery long ago, if there were any prospect of her orders being executed, for she entered into negotiations with that object in 1867.

At the *Reunion des Officiers* at Paris, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, a hot battle is being waged respecting the organization of regimental staffs, a question now under the consideration of a committee of the Assembly. Colonel Philibert, at the last meeting of the *Reunion*, spoke in favor of battalions 500 strong divided into three companies. This tactical unity, commanded by a mounted officer, appeared to him to offer every advantage; it would prove handy, be found admirably suited to the new tactics employed by the Germans during the late war, and would be less costly than the present system. The regiment on a peace footing, according to Colonel Philibert, should consist of 2,000 men, perfectly organized, but in time of war the regiment should be carried to 4,500, and acquire the importance of a brigade. Major Mach, on the contrary, pronounced himself in favor of battalions of 1,000 men, divided into four companies, after the Prussian system. He contended that the inconveniences of large companies, with two captains, had been exaggerated a regarded their mobility and power of throwing out skirmishers. "The truth is," he added, "that the formations of the enemy during the late war were far preferable to ours, and there is nothing to prove that they will not be able to adapt them to open order. As for the question of expense that is a secondary matter; the country must accustom itself to pay for the price of its independence. If we are to have 144 instead of 100 regiments we must resign ourselves to pay for the staffs. Most of our military writers are in favor of strong companies, and the officers are already resigned to the reduction in the number of companies per battalion." A military critic, writing on the probable diminution of the *cadres*, says that "this will be a terrible blow to promotion, to the future of officers, sub-officers, and soldiers. The consequence is that everywhere one meets men either stripped or menaced, that is to say—discontented." According to M. Saint-Genest, though no one complains and discipline is perfect, the spirit of the army has been broken by over work and bad prospects—there are no re-enlistments, the non-commissioned officers leave the service, and the officers do not care to remain.

It will be remembered, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, that the late war between France and Prussia was no sooner concluded than the question of fortifying Paris on a new system was raised. The present detached forts, with the exception of Mont Valerien, being too close to the walls, the enemy was able to pitch shells over them nearly into the centre of the capital. The chief engineers of the army were assembled and four plans were submitted to the Superior Council of War—plans by Generals Tripiet, Le Bretteville, de Rivieres and de Courville. Thanks to the all-powerful influence of M. Thiers (who first fortified Paris in 1840) General Tripiet's plan, which simply consisted in establishing three or four of those permanent camps so dear to the ex-President, was adopted. But when M. Thiers was overthrown, the Committee of Engineers recovering its independence, hastened to adopt another plan, and determined to construct 20 detached works or forts round Paris, and at a distance of from five to eight miles from the *enceinte*. Officers were told off to select the sites and send in the drawings, and by November 15 last all the necessary papers, plans, etc., were in the hands of General Dubout. It was hoped that the new works would be commenced in

the spring with money which the National Assembly would naturally vote. But the Engineer Department counted without the artillery. The artillery had been consulted as to the number of pieces with which the forts should be armed, but unfortunately the information furnished was not sufficiently correct. The artillery report, in fact, referred to old guns, and not to the new model. Information was demanded from the Marine Artillery which is more accustomed to heavy metal, and it was found that the forts as designed by the Engineers would be over-armed with the guns now in use: that a fort, for example, constructed for 24 pieces is now only large enough for 18. Thus much time and labor have been wasted, and new drawings must be made because the whole attention of the French Artillery has been directed towards field pieces, and this to the detriment of siege guns.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Times gives an account of the barracks of the 8th Equipage, one of the shore-going bodies of Russian seamen. The severity of the Russian winter closing up the northern waters of the Empire, at the beginning of that season, about two-thirds of the commissioned ships of the Russian navy are dismantled, the crews landed, and formed into large bodies or regiments of about 2,500 men each. The remaining third cruises in the open waters of the Black Sea, the Mediterranean, the China, and other foreign stations. "The barracks of the 8th Equipage are spacious and airy brick buildings, covering a large extent of ground. In going round them we began with the library, a room set round with presses full of books, which looked as if they had a free circulation among the men. From this we passed to the museum, containing models of ships-of-war, old and new, in whole and in part; also models of various tackle and mechanical appliances. We walked through a long succession of dormitories, all fresh and clean and airy, and I may say that the first open windows I have seen in Russia were in these barracks. Then we came to the class-rooms, of which there seemed to be a great number. In these the men are instructed in writing and arithmetic, and we passed a class of young sailors doing a sum from a black board, and multiplying 794, 289 by 54 in a manner quite according to Cocker. Other classes were of picked seamen, being instructed in nautical or musical lore, in order to qualify as

quartermasters or to play in the band. The men were in white frocks and dark trousers, and stood to "attention" while their officers passed. Capt. Baganoff gave the usual salutation as he entered each room, and the men answered all together. One can never hear this without being pleased with its effect, and wishing that the practice could be introduced into our own service, if for no better sake than just to relieve that eternal "silence in the ranks." The seamen seemed mostly young fellows, ranging under five-and-twenty. They looked remarkably healthy and clear-skinned, though certainly much fatter than a ship's company of British tars. There was quite a large boys' school, for the wives and families of the married seamen are on the strength of the equipage. In one room rifle drill was going on, in another sword drill. In another, Capt. Baganoff's excellent brass band was in full blast. One apartment was fitted like the 'tween-decks of a man-of-war, with guns of the different sorts in use and all their gear. A huge 15-inch fellow was modelled in wood, and there was even a boat's field-piece and a half-model of the boat upon which could be practised the embarkation and disembarkation of artillery. In another room there was a platform and a superior sort of pop-gun, which fired a pellet of shot against a small cardboard target on the wall. The gun was fired by pulling a lanyard, and gun and platform together were moved by the working of a small windlass, the motion resembling the roll and heave of a ship's deck. Capt. Baganoff's having called a seaman to try a shot, a clean and neatly-dressed young sailor stepped on to the platform and took hold of the lanyard, two of his mates working the gear. The platform dipped and rose, the muzzle of the gun describing arcs similar to those which would try a gunner's skill at sea. At the proper moment the seaman pulled the lanyard, making a very good shot, close to the bull's eye. Along the walls of one of the rooms were hung ropes-ends of various sizes, for lessons in knotting and splicing, and altogether the discipline and instruction of man-of-war life seemed to be very completely carried out. From what has been said, it will be evident that a good deal of work goes on all through the winter in the barracks of the 8th Equipage, and your readers will not be surprised to hear that the sailors are not at all sorry when the time comes round to break them up into ships' companies, and to send them to sea for the summer. On land they are taught

to be soldiers as well as sailors (there being no marines in the Russian Fleet), and when there is a great parade of Russian troops in St. Petersburg it falls to Captain Baganoff's men to take the town guard."

THE military goods of Mr. Joseph Starkey, of London, are in as high reputation in this country as in England. As an officer not long ago wrote us: "Any naval officer knows Starkey's first-class things are money saved in the future—on the principle of buying a good thing once and paying the proper price for it, not renewing from time to time, as with cheaper articles. Army officers who have had occasion to get their accoutrements of Starkey always speak of them as durable, first quality of material, and correct according to regulation." Mr. Starkey's advertisement appears on the last page of this number.

The best "Elastic Truss" in the world is now sold by Pomeroy & Co., 744 Broadway, N. Y., for Three Dollars. Also Surgical Elastic Stockings for Varicose Veins, Swollen Joints, &c., and Elastic Supporting and Riding Belts. Write to them for full particulars.

BIRTHS.

ESKRIDGE—At Yuma Depot, A. T., February 20, 1874, to the wife of Captain R. I. Eskridge, 23rd Infantry, U. S. A., a son.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages FIFTY CENTS each, and the signature and address of the party sending should accompany the notice.]

LYONS—BRALL—At the bride's residence, Uniontown, Penna., February 23, 1874, by the Rev. J. J. Mait, M. R. church. Lieut. R. T. Lyons, U. S. Army, to Miss LILIAN B. BRALL, eldest daughter of the late Louis D. Brall, Esq.

DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

MONAHAN—At Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., February 26, of scarlet fever, HARRY, youngest child of Mary S. and Captain Deane Monahan, 3rd Cavalry, aged one year and eight months.

THE ARMY AND NAVY BRANCH OF THE ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Assets, January 1, 1872,

\$6,500,000.

LOSSES BY DEATH PAID SINCE ORGANIZATION OF THE COMPANY, OVER \$2,500,000.

\$2,500,000.

TOTAL RETURN DIVIDENDS PAID SINCE ORGANIZATION OF THE COMPANY, OVER \$1,250,000.

\$1,250,000.

PRESENT ANNUAL INCOME, OVER \$3,500,000.

ASSETS AND RESERVE SECURE AND AMPLE FOR ALL CONTINGENCIES.

Principal Officers and Directors of the Company.

D. A. JANUARY.....President.
CHARLES H. PECK.....Vice President.

WILLIAM T. SELBY.....Secretary.

A. P. STEWART.....Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.—Oliver Garrison, S. Will, Theo. Lavelle, Chas. H. Peck, General T. L. Price, Jules Valle, W. J. Lewis, G. R. Robinson, R. E. Carr, J. F. Thornton, Hon. Hogan, D. K. Ferguson, Wm. T. Selby, Jas. O. Carson, Nich. Shaffer, Wm. T. Gay, Wm. Jamison, R. P. Hennenkamp, L. H. Baker, D. A. January, Jacob Tamm.

The Army and Navy Branch has now been in operation for eleven months and has about ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS insurance in force. No other company offers the same inducements to persons in the military portion of the service, and supplies a want long felt. The attention of officers is especially called to this feature of the company. Full information will be given to those who desire it, on application, by mail, to the agents in New York.

WM. E. HARVEY.....Actuary.
NORTON FOLSOM, M. D., late U. S. Army, Med. Examiner.

New York Office, 205 Broadway:

I. WILSON, J. B. KIDDOO, 205 Broadway, New York.

GREGORY & HOUSTON, Managers.

Special Agents Army and Navy Branch.

General CHARLES EWING, Counselor and Agent, 480 7th street, Washington, D. C.

TWO VALUABLE BOOKS.

RIFLE PRACTICE.

The great demand for the work has obliged the publishers to issue THE FOURTH EDITION, REVISED,

WINGATE'S MANUAL FOR RIFLE PRACTICE,

Including a complete Guide to Instruction in the Use and Care of the Modern Breech-Loader, with Diagrams and Illustrations.

Desiring to submit nothing but what has been thoroughly tested by experience, the author of this work has made extensive use of the Revised Musketry Regulations of the British Army—(being what is known as the Hythe system); of the *Exerciz Regiment für die Infanterie der Königlich-Preussischen Armeen* (Berlin, 1870); of Major Willard's *Manual of Target Practice* (adopted by the U. S. War Department in 1869) as well as of the French *Instruction Pratique sur le Tir*, a *Façon des bataillons des Chasseurs à Pied*; together with the valuable suggestions contained in Lieutenant Russell's *Hand-book of Rifle Shooting*, Bark's *Hand-book for Hythe*, and similar standard works. The intention has been to divest the matter of all unnecessary technicalities, and not only afford a manual for "aiming drill," but to point out such details for the regulation of target practice as will best promote proficiency in the use of the rifle.

The "position" and "aiming" drill upon which the work is based can be gone through with in the same manner as any part of the "Manual," and the practice which constitutes perfection can be had even at home, in aiming at a wafer pasted upon the wall. The distance drill and target practice require to be performed out of doors, but a very fair proficiency in the use of the rifle at known distances can be acquired without these practices.

The great attention which is being given of late to the subject of rifle practice has created a large demand for this work, which should be in the hands of every man who handles the rifle.

Sent, prepaid, to any part of the United States on the receipt of the price, viz., \$1.50.

Address,

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH,

39 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

COL. FAIRCHILD'S admirable "GUIDE TO NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS" has attracted the attention of a large number of both the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the Army, who have readily bought it, as supplying a want they have felt. It is entitled:

GUIDE

FOR

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Arranged by Lieut.-Col. R. B. FAIRCHILD, Fourth Regiment Connecticut National Guard.

The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL commenting on this book, says:

"Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Fairchild, of the Fourth Connecticut Infantry, has just issued a modest little pocket volume entitled 'General Rules for Non-Commissioned Officers,' in which he has done the work necessary for instructing these in all their duties and position in the very fullest manner. As far as we are able to judge, after a careful perusal of the same, there is not a line omitted, not a difficulty slighted. Upton's *Tactics* are followed closely, and where they are silent, General Upton himself has authorized the introduction of explanatory sentences, carefully noted as such. Simple as this little work appears, we have seldom seen anything that gave clearer evidence of care and precision."

Price, post-paid, 75 cents.

Address,

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH,

39 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

Army & Navy Headquarters.

STURTEVANT HOUSE,

No. 1186 BROADWAY,

25th and 26th Streets,

NEW YORK.

WITH ELEVATOR

Board and Rooms \$3.50 per Day.

LEWIS & GEORGE S. LELAND,

Proprietors.

J. C. F. DEECKEN,

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

MILITARY GOODS.

FULL-DRY CAPS, EPAULETS, FATIGUE CAPS, AND ALL KINDS OF EQUIPMENTS OF

THE NATIONAL GUARD OF VARIOUS STATES CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE.

Wholesale and Retail, NO. 160 GRAND STREET, Between Broadway and Centre St. (Formerly 100 Canal St.) New York.

J. R. ACKERMAN & SON,

ARMY TAILORS,

HAVE REMOVED TO

736 BROADWAY, New York.

THE PAY OF OFFICERS IN THE ARMY CASHED and 8 per cent. interest allowed on deposits by J. R. ACKERMAN & CO., bankers, Washington, D. C.

JOHN EARLE & CO.,

Army and Navy Tailors,

Two doors above the "Old South,"

No. 154 WASHINGTON STREET,

BOSTON, MASS.

JOHN O'NEIL,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

949 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

Between 22nd and 23rd Streets.

Fine Crayon, India Ink and Colored Work.

TRADE

ESTABLISHED 1824



JOSEPH STARKEY, 23 CONDUIT ST., BOND ST., W. LONDON, ENGLAND,

MANUFACTURER OF AND CONTRACTOR FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

ARMY AND NAVY GOODS.

MARK.
CHAPEAUX,
GOLD CORDS,
SPURS,

HELMETS,
AIGUILLETES,
GOLD BRAIDS,
BUTTONS,

DRESS CAPS,
SHOULDER-STRAPS,
SWORDS,
CLOTHS,

FORAGE CAPS,
GOLD-LACED BELTS,
SWORD-KNOTS,
LEATHER BELTS,

EPAULETTES,
GOLD EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES,
HORSE FURNITURE,

SHOULDER-KNOTS,
GOLD & SILVER LACES
GAUNTLETS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

Having the oldest and largest connection in Europe, as a manufacturer of the above I desire to call the attention of officers of the

ARMY AND NAVY, REVENUE MARINE, AND MARINE CORPS

to above address and trade-mark, which will, wherever practicable, be found impressed on all goods of my manufacture;

ALSO TO CAUTION OFFICERS

that certain houses are professing to sell as my goods articles of very inferior description. Price-lists and estimates will be forwarded, per return mail, on application. Goods forwarded to any Port or Post on receipt of order accompanied by a remittance.

MASONIC REGALIA, JEWELS, ETC., OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

BANKERS, BANK OF ENGLAND.

POST-OFFICE ORDERS, REGENT STREET.

Maj. THOMAS H. NORTON,
Late Proprietor of the Army and Navy Commercial Agency

WITH

LATHAM, ALEXANDER & CO.,
BANKERS.

No. 18 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Conduct General Banking business with officers of the Army and Navy. Accounts kept, Interest upon Deposits, Loans negotiated, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on Commission. Information furnished upon any matter of business in New York.

HATFIELD AND SONS,

832 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Army and Navy Tailors,

ESTABLISHED 1833.

All the Newest Designs in Woolen Fabrics for Civilian's Dress.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

BAKER & MCKENNEY,

141 GRAND STREET, NEW YORK.

NEW REGULATION ARMY EQUIPMENTS

MILITARY GOODS,

FOR THE ARMY, NAVY, AND NATIONAL GUARD.

Full-dress Hats, Epulettes, Fatigue Caps, and all kinds of Equipments for the Army and National Guard of the various States constantly on hand and made to order at short notice.

Goods Sent C. O. D. Everywhere.

KALDENBERG'S MEERSCHAUMS

ESTABLISHED 1853.



The Attention of the Army and Navy is called to the Oldest, Most Extensive, and Celebrated Meerschaum and Amber Emporium in this Country.

Have received the Prize at the Paris Exposition, in 1867—American Institute, Four First Premiums over all competitors, and in the last exhibition, 1873, the Grand Medal of Special Award. In this establishment more Meerschaum and Amber is worked up into Pipes in one month than all other makers combined do in one year. I have the Finest Assortment and Qualities in this line, and every article is **WARRANTED** to give satisfaction and to **COLOR**. If you desire Anything Made to Order send a sketch or description and it can be done. After years of experience I have at last succeeded in boiling pipes so that the color brought out remains on the surface. No matter how hot or how often you smoke the pipe the color never fades but increases in beauty and intensity. No other house has the same process like mine. If you desire your pipe repaired send it on by mail, if possible, stating clearly what you desire. I have pipes of the best meerschaum slightly blemished, at prices ranging from \$3 to \$10 according to size—but these must be expressly ordered; otherwise perfect goods will be sent. All orders for special designs must be accompanied with a part of the funds as deposit. All orders west of Mississippi must be paid by P. O. order or Registered letter, and we will send by mail, registered, saving heavy charges by express companies. I have a very handsome Illustrated Circular and Price-List which is sent to any address making application. My Factory and Warehouses are at 4 and 6 John St., next house to Broadway, and Store, 71 Nassau St., Northwest corner of John St., N. Y. City. P. O. Box 51.

A very fine assortment of Amber Jewelry, Beads, Pins, Ear Rings, etc.



W. & C. SCOTT & SON'S
GENUINE
BREECH-LOADERS.

WINNERS

Of the International Gun Trial held in New York, September, 1873, being declared **FIRST** over all competitors in merit of action, material, workmanship, proportion, and shooting qualities. Full report of this trial mailed on application. Scott's Illustrated Work on Breech-Loaders, bound in Morocco, mailed on receipt of 50 cents. Send for Circulars.

W. READ AND SONS,
13 Faneuil Hall Sq., Boston.

FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH TAILORS.

STOVEL AND GRANT,

No. 231 CONDUIT ST., BOND ST.,
LONDON W., ENGLAND.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,

The Principal Courts of Europe, also Tailors to the United States Army and Navy.

American Officers visiting Europe and requiring uniforms (or citizen's clothes) will find this the only house in London where the best quality is combined with correctness of regulation.

JOS. STARKEY'S GOLD GOODS ONLY
USED.

Instructions for Self-Measurement forwarded to all parts of the World upon application.

TIFFANY AND CO.,

UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK, 10 GRAND QUAI, GENEVA.

In addition to their usual stock of SUPERIOR STEM WINDERS, offer a full assortment of

COMPLICATED

WATCHES,

COMPRISING

CHRONOGRAPHS, marking fifth seconds.

CHRONOGRAPHS, with split seconds.

CHRONOGRAPHS, with split and independent fifth seconds.

REPEATERS, striking hours and quarters.

REPEATERS, striking hours and five minutes.

REPEATERS, striking hours and minutes.

SELF-ACTING REPEATERS, striking hours and quarters.

CALENDAR WATCHES, showing day of the week and month, and changes of the moon.



SCHUYLER, HARTLEY
AND GRAHAM

19 MAIDEN LANE,

NEW YORK.

MILITARY AND MASONIC
GOODS.



POLLAK'S MEERSCHAUM DEPOTS,

ESTABLISHED 1839,

27 JOHN ST., four doors west of Nassau.

As we have constantly on hand the Largest and Finest Stock of First-class MEERSCHAUM GOODS in the United States, we call the attention of the Army and Navy to the same, as we warrant each article to color, and guarantee entire satisfaction.

Pipes and Cigar-Holders of special designs made to order. Repairing done at the shortest notice. We boil pipes, by which process a beautiful color is brought on the surface and which does not fade out but increases in beauty, no matter how hot or how often it is smoked, for which we only charge \$3. We have boiled pipes by this process for the last forty years, both in this country and in Europe.

Send for illustrated circular and price-list to P. O. Box 5,009. A liberal discount allowed to parties making up clubs. Full information given on application.

LEOPOLD MAGNUS,

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF

MILITARY AND NAVAL GOODS

Chapeaux, Helmets, Hats, Caps, Aiguillettes, Shoulder-Knots, Shoulder-Straps, Belts, Swords, Sword Knots, Laces, Buttons, Spurs, etc.

ALSO, SMALL ARMS.

682 BROADWAY, Opposite Grand Central Hotel, N. Y.

KRUG & CO.'S

CHAMPAGNE,

A WINE OF UNRIVALLED EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.

A. ROCHEREAU AND CO.,

Sole Agents for the United States and Canada,

No. 8 South William St.,

NEW YORK.

To be had of the leading Wine Merchants and Family Grocers.

F. J. HEIBERGER,

Army, Navy and Citizens' MERCHANT TAILOR,

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,

617 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
Washington, D. C.

SHANNON, MILLER & CRANE

No. 46 MAIDEN LANE, N. Y.



IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

ARMY AND NAVY EQUIPMENTS.

\$10 to \$20 per day. Agents wanted everywhere. Particulars to A. H. BLAIR & CO., St. Louis, Mo.